The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The London Press on the Bill to Protect American Citizens.

Decision Against the United States in the Case of the French Shipbuilders.

Negotiations for Peace Between Paraguay and Brazil.

Second Day of the Goodwood Races.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Citizen Bill—Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

The main points of the act for the protection of American citizens abroad, which was passed just before the adjournment of the Congress of the United States, were telegraphed to London and are published in the morning journals.

The bill is sharply and unfavorably criticised by the English Press, though its passage does not appear to excite either surprise or anger. Journals of all shades of opinion affect to consider the bill a partisan measure required by the exigencies of the November elections. But they think this action of Congress will not tend to promote the success of American negotiations with foreign Powers to secure by treaty the establishment of the principles of nationality on which the bill is based.

The London *Times* says: "The passage of the American Citizen act will surprise no one. It was to be expected that the majority of the United States Congress would make, through such a measure as this, a direct bid for the Irish vote in the coming election. There is nothing in the general principle of the bill for England to deny or oppose. Irishmen who have taken out their naturalization papers in the United States may properly use American passports, while traveling in Europe, and serve in the armies of the United States even against Great Britain, so long as their new citizenship is a *bona fide* qualification made in accordance with American naturalization laws. Nothing can be said. The real purpose of the Fenian is, protected by the new citizenship thus conferred upon him, to make war upon the Queen of England in her own realm. But here they must be treated as subjects guilty of treason; aliens and natives are on the same footing in such a case. The denial of a jury *medietate linguæ* in the trial of the *Jacmel Packet* prisoners was right, because the trial of such a case as that depended on internal, not international laws. The evidence obtained in the United States against these prisoners to prove that they were members of the Fenian Brotherhood was merely collateral. The real crime charged against these men was committed on British territory."

The *Times* even accepts the rule that a naturalized citizen of the United States may come to England with impunity, after plotting against the Queen in America, if he comes peaceably.

The *Morning Post* says the adoption of this bill by Congress anticipates, and consequently delays, the settlement of the question of the rights of naturalized citizens between the United States and European Powers. The latter may justly resent such action, even while making allowance for the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election.

The Ministerial Banquet in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29—Midnight.

The usual banquet given at the conclusion of the session of Parliament to the Ministers came off at the Mansion House this evening.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the course of his speech, touched upon the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. He said: "With regard to the subjects of misunderstanding which have been so much dwelt on by the United States, every day leads to a better feeling upon them; and he expressed the opinion that their solution is near at hand. The result is only what can be expected from the mutual good sense and feeling of two great and kindred nations."

The Goodwood Races—Second Day.

GOODWOOD, Wednesday, July 29.

The first race on the card for the second day's races to-day was for the Goodwood Stakes, which was a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, subscription, half forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles and a half; fifty subscribers.

The race was won by Mr. J. JOHNSTONE'S three-year-old br. c. *Tabouret* by *Rataplan*, out of *Mulligrubz*, Mr. LINCOLN'S three-year-old br. c. *Ilium* by *Gunboat*, out of *Troica*, second; and Mr. BOWES' three-year-old *The Spy*, out of *Victoria*, third. Seventeen horses ran. The betting before the race was two to one against *Tabouret*, twenty-five to one against *Ilium*, and thirty to one against *The Spy*.

The second race, for the Findon Stakes of 10 sovereigns each for two-year olds, colts to carry 119 pounds, fillies 116 pounds, three-quarters of a mile, (fifty-two subscribers,) was won by the Duke of Newcastle's b. c. *Tenedos*, by *Knight of St. Patrick*, out of *Besika*; Mr. J. JOHNSTON'S b. f. by *Newminster*, out of *Lady Melbourne*, second; Mr. MERRY'S ch. f. *Crocus*, by *Thormanby*, third.

The betting previous to the race was even on the winner, three to one against the *Melbourne* filly, six to one against *Crocus*. Five horses ran.

The third race was for the Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 100 added for the three-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 118 pounds; one mile and a quarter—thirty-three subscribers. Walked over by Mr. CRAWFORD'S br. c. *Moslem*, by *Knight of St. Patrick* out of *Besika*, carrying 5 pounds extra (or 127 pounds) as winner of the 2,000 guineas.

The fourth race was a sweepstakes of 300 sovereigns, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies, carrying 122 pounds each; one mile and a quarter—ten subscribers. Walked over by Mr. PADWICK'S ch. *Athena* by *Stockwell*, out of *Heroine*.

The fifth race was a sweepstakes, 300 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year old colts, carrying 112 pounds each, one mile and a quarter—ten subscribers. Was won by Mr. CHAPLIN'S ch. c. *St. Ronan* by *St. Albans*, out of *Elspeth*; Sir F. JOHNSTONE'S b. c. *Banditto*, by *Buccaneer*, second, and the Duke of Beaufort's b. c. *Herald*, by *Trumpeter*, out of *Palm*, third; and the Duke of Newcastle's ch. c. *Harvester*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Greta*, fourth. The betting before the race was even on *St. Ronan*; four to one against *Banditto*; three to one against *Herald*, and four to one against *Harvester*. No others ran.

The sixth race was the Goodwood Derby, 25 sovereigns each, forfeit, for three-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 119 pounds, one mile and a half (sixteen subscribers.) Walked over by the Marquis of Hastings' b. f. *Naivete*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Artless*.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be Made a Duke.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 29.

The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be made a Duke.

FRANCE.

Decision Against the United States in the Cases Against Contractors for Building Confederate War Vessels.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 29.

In the case of the United States *vs.* ARMAN and others, judgment was to-day rendered against the plaintiffs with costs. In its decision the Court says that the evidence adduced was insufficient to support the case made by the United States; that the plaintiffs failed to prove that the Messrs. ARMANS had contracted to build vessels of war for the Southern Confederation, or that the said ARMANS had received any moneys belonging to the Government of the United States.

Close of the Session of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 29.

The Corps Legislatif, having passed the Budget and finished all the business before it, closed its session yesterday.

RUSSIA.

The International Convention Relative to Explosive Bullets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 29.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has called a conference of thirteen members, to meet on the 10th of August next at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of arranging the details of an international convention, pledging all the great Powers to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace Negotiations Between the Paraguayan Government and the Allied Powers.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

The mail-steamer from South America has arrived out.

Intelligence has been received from Brazilian sources that the President of Paraguay, Gen. LOPEZ, had sent propositions for peace to the allied Powers, through the medium of the American Minister to Paraguay, Mr. WASHBURN.

Dispatches had reached Rio Janeiro from Buenos Ayres *via* Montevideo, announcing that Señor DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, formerly Ambassador to the United States, has been elected President of the Argentine Confederation.

Extensive Fire in the Woods of Canada—Arrest of a Bank Officer for Perjury.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, July 29.

It is reported that large fires are raging on the north shore of Lake Superior.

The weather in this neighborhood continues dry and warm. The atmosphere is so hazy that the steamers find navigation exceedingly difficult. A dispatch from Montreal states that navigation on the St. Lawrence is almost suspended from the same cause.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, July 29.

The Montreal Lacrosse Club defeated the Mohawk Club of Troy in three straight games, in less than thirty minutes. One of the Mohawk Club is dangerously ill here.

Mr. RHIND, Manager of the Quebec Bank, was arrested this morning on a charge of perjury.

KINGSTON, Canada, Wednesday, July 29.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, Manager of Howes' Circus, cleared out with all the funds last night. A strike among the employes took place immediately afterward, resulting in a collapse of the concern. The engagements ahead were cancelled, and the circus goods are being shipped to the States, where they are owned.

The National Temperance Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, July 29.

The National Temperance Convention met this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, and was at 10 o'clock called to order by JOHN STEARNS, of New-York, who nominated JOHN CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Chairman. Prayer was then offered by Rev. JOHN FULTON, of Cleveland. On motion, Rev. J. B. DUNN, of New-York, J. A. SPENCE, of Ohio, Rev. C. W. DENNIS, of Maryland, Rev. J. A. FARR, of Albany, N. Y., Rev. J. B. CLARK, of Allegheny, Penn., and Rev. E. H. PRATT, of Connecticut, were appointed as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and also a Committee on permanent organization. While the Committees were deliberating the Convention was addressed by Gen. NEAL DOW, and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following: President, W. E. DODGE, of New-York, and quite a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention then took a recess until 3:30 this afternoon.

A Democratic Meeting in Missouri Broken Up—Three Persons Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

On Saturday the Democrats of Saline and Pettis Counties held a ratification SEYMOUR and BLAIR meeting at Elk Creek. The Opposition party had threatened to break up the meeting. Col. TRIGG had finished his speech, and Col. PHILLIPS, a gallant Federal officer, began to speak, when the mob attacked the meeting, largely composed of women and children, with clubs and rocks. They were driven off, and twice afterward they renewed the attack. Finally, GEORGE HOWARD drew a revolver and shot a gentleman named CHEATHAM. This was the signal for a general battle. About one hundred shots were fired in the *melée*, and three rioters were killed and seven badly wounded. Several Democrats were badly wounded, and about twenty of both sides more or less severely. The rioters were driven to the woods, and the meeting broke up in the wildest dismay and confusion.

Terrific Oil Explosion in Pennsylvania—One Man Killed and Others Wounded.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, July 29.

A terrific explosion of oil occurred last night at the Album Oil Works of LAFFERTY & WARING, about three miles from this city, resulting in the death of a young man named JAS. GONIGLE, and the fatal injury, probably, of ROBERT LAFFERTY, one of the proprietors. The still-man is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by a plug in the bottom of one of the tanks being loose. The oil running out caught fire from the furnaces, and communicating with eight other tanks, caused a terrible explosion. The works are entirely destroyed.

Oil Explosion in Cleveland—One Man Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, July 29.

A still in PARKER'S Oil Refinery exploded last night, killing one man and severely injuring two other persons. The premises were burned. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The Diamond Oil Works were slightly damaged, but the fire in that establishment was fortunately extinguished in time to save the premises.

GEN. GRANT.

His Tour Through the West—Enthusiastic Receptions Everywhere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 29.

Gens. GRANT and SHERIDAN arrived at St. Joseph last night, and were met at the depot by a large crowd and escorted to the Pacific House. They were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, music, and a salute of cannon. Col. HARBIM delivered an address of welcome, after which the Generals were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic and the citizens generally. A similar demonstration was made on their arrival at Omaha.

On the arrival of Gen. GRANT and party at Omaha, yesterday morning, they were received by a large concourse of people who escorted them through the town to the headquarters of the Grant Club, where they ascended the platform and were introduced to the people amid deafening cheers, firing of cannon, &c. Subsequently they had a general hand-shaking, and were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN arrived at Macon to-day. They were received in an enthusiastic manner by nearly all the people of the town. The party were introduced to the crowd and returned thanks, after which they left on a special train for St. Louis, where they will arrive to-night.

Movements of Speaker Colfax—His Reception in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 29.

Speaker COLFAX arrived in this city at 8 o'clock this evening. He was met at the depot by a number of citizens and escorted to the residence of Lieut.-Gov. ROSS. At 10 o'clock in response to a serenade he appeared on the balcony where he was welcomed by Mayor RICE in a brief speech. Mr. COLFAX spoke about twenty minutes, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He leaves here to-morrow for South Bend.

Election of Senators in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 29.

JOSHUA HILL and H. V. M. MILLER were to-day elected as United States Senators on a joint ballot of the Senate and House. For the long term Mr. HILL received 110 votes; Mr. BROWN received 94 votes. For the short term Mr. MILLER received 119 votes; Mr. BLODGETT received 73 votes. Scattering, 20.

The announcement of the election of Messrs. HILL and MILLER gives general satisfaction, and was received with cheers. Much confusion was manifested on the announcement, and the galleries and lobbies were ordered to be cleared. The Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, July 29.

It has been raining slightly all night and during to-day.

In the Senate, yesterday and to-day were consumed in discussing a bill to punish and prevent Kukluxism.

In the House the extreme men are trying to bring up the Common Carrier bill. The matter is before a caucus, and will be acted on in a day or so. The disability question and the selection of electors by the State Legislature will likely be acted on in a caucus to-night. The legislation is almost entirely of a local character.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 29.

A bill passed the State Senate to-day unanimously expressing the liability of the State to meet its interest, and providing for funding the State debt, principal and interest, due and to become due in three years, in thirty-year bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable at Nashville.

In the House a bill to abolish the Financial Board was passed unanimously.

In the Senate a resolution was offered to raise a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and ask him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from the disfranchised citizens of Tennessee.

The Murder of Cornelius Redd by the Police of Augusta, Ga.—Senators Elected.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 29.

Heavy rains have been falling here for several days.

The remains of CORNELIUS REDD, who was killed by the Police last night, were interred this afternoon. They were followed to the grave by a large procession of citizens and firemen. It is understood that the Coroner's jury have found a verdict of guilty of murder against the Police officers.

An indignation meeting will be held to-morrow to protest against the present Municipal Government.

The election of JOSHUA HILL and Mr. MILLER to the United States Senate is the cause of much congratulation among the citizens.

Commencement at Williams College—Honorary Degrees.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Wednesday, July 29.

Williams College graduated forty-one students to-day, and five from its partial course. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: L.L.D.—President PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, of the University of Wisconsin; Prof. WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, of Yale College; HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, and ALDEN MARSH, of Albany. D. D.—Rev. DARIUS CLARK, of Waltham, Mass., and Rev. GEORGE MOORE, of Oakland, Cal.

Gen. Stoneman and the Approaching Election in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 29.

Gen. STONEMAN has gone to Washington. All parties are looking to his return for a solution of the question whether all offices in the State are to be cleared of the incumbents who cannot take the oath under the new fourteenth article. The date of the coming election in Virginia is also expected to be decided when he returns.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 29.

About 8 o'clock this evening a fire occurred in a large marble-front building, No. 42 Summer-street, which destroyed property to the value of about $90,000. The sufferers are LEWIS BROWN & Co.; loss about $25,000. LEARY, FOSTER & BOWMAN, about $30,000; PORTER BROTHERS, about $8,000; and LEWIS & COHEN, about $25,000. All of these firms are believed to be fully insured.

Destructive Fire at Bellows Falls, Vt.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Wednesday, July 29.

The Bellows Falls Hotel, Woods' Block, Kings' Building, and a harness shop in this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. The heaviest loser is Mr. WOOD, the proprietor of the Bellows Falls Hotel, Wood's Block and drug store. Mr. WOOD estimates his loss at $8,000.

Telegraphic Communication in Maryland Re-established.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, July 29.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company over the Patapsco River at the Relay House, which were swept away by the late flood, have been repaired, and are now in complete working order.

Meeting of St. Louis Merchants—Grain Regulations.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

At a meeting of merchants on 'Change this morning a resolution was adopted that, after Aug. 1, thirty-two instead of thirty-five pounds of oats shall constitute a bushel in this market. A resolution was also adopted urging the City Council to permit the levee to be arranged with a view of facilitating the shipment of grain in bulk to this city from Northern Missouri and Iowa.

SENATOR MORTON.

Honors to Senator Morton, of Indiana—Grand Republican Demonstration at Indianapolis—Mr. Morton's Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 29.

The public reception given by the Republicans to Senator MORTON to-night is a grand success. A committee of forty, with music, met him at Centreville and escorted him to this city. An ovation awaited him at every station. The torchlight procession here was miles in length and enthusiasm great. Over one thousand "Fighting Boys in Blue" were in the procession. Torches were carried by Major-Gens. FOSTER, MCGINNIS and BEN. HARRISON. Fifteen thousand people assembled to hear the address of Hon. A. G. PORTER and the Senator's able response. This was the largest demonstration of the kind ever held in the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, July 29.

The demonstration to-night by the Republicans, in consequence of the return of Senator MORTON, was the largest that ever occurred here. Delegations from forty Republican associations, including the State and city officials, went to Centreville, the Senator's former home, this morning, and escorted him to this city. At all points along the route, when the train stopped, large crowds were assembled, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. He made short speeches at Cambridge, Dublin and Knightstown. On his arrival here a torchlight procession of the "Fighting Boys in Blue," over a mile in length, formed and escorted him through the principal streets to the Court House square, where the reception speech was made by Hon. A. G. PORTER, ex-member of Congress, to which Senator MORTON replied as follows:

I am wholly unable to-night to attempt a response. I can only thank you from my heart for this kindness. I cannot find words to express my feelings. I must not, dare not, attempt referring to the position of things to-day, and the duties that now press upon us all, without attempting to bring to your comprehension the vast sacrifices that have been made, it is enough for us to understand that all we have suffered and lost will be in vain. I we shall, at the forthcoming election, place the power of this nation in the hands of its enemies, against whom we have been contending since the beginning of the rebellion, it is still the same contest.

THE TURF.

The Racing at the Buffalo Driving Park.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 29.

An immense crowd, at least 20,000 people, were in attendance at the Driving Park this afternoon, to witness the trot for the greatest purse ever offered on this continent. Buffalo has won additional honor to-day for the impartial manner in which the managers of the Driving Park Association conducted the great race. Notwithstanding quite a number of horses of undoubted speed are owned in the city, only one, *Lady Hamilton*, owned by Mr. ENSIGN, was entered for the race, and she was drawn before the race, lest in award of judges, Buffalo might be accused of partiality. The horses were called to the score promptly to time, but over three-quarters of an hour was lost in futile efforts. At length a start was effected from a stand, and the most intense anxiety was manifested in the result of the closely contested race. The first race was for a purse of $10,000, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:30 in harness, previous to June 1, 1868; $5,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $1,500 to the third, and $1,000 to the fourth, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The following are the entries: BUDD DOBLE names *Colonel Maynard*; Mr. RODEN names *Myron Perry*; Mr. T. BOSTON names *Victor Hugo*; WILSON and WHITSOME names *George Palmer*; Mr. WRIGHT names *Fearnaught*; Mr. OLIVER names *Mollie*; H. W. HOWE names *American Girl*; Mr. JOHN NESBIT names *John J. Bradley*.

The following is the summary:

Fearnaught, s. g.	1	4	1	1
George Palmer, br. g.	4	1	2	7
Colonel Maynard, b. g.	6	3	3	2
American Girl, b. m.	2	5	5	3
Myron Perry, b. g.	3	2	4	4
J. J. Bradley, b. g.	5	6	7	5
Victor Hugo, b. g.	7	7	6 dis	
Mollie, b. m.	8	8	8 dis	

Time—2:23¾, 2:28, 2:24¾, 4:26¾.

American Girl, up to the result of the first heat, was the favorite by all odds, but the capital manner in which DAN MACE handled *Fearnaught*, and the remarkable speed made by that flyer, notwithstanding a propensity to break soon turned the tide of betting in favor of the sorrel gelding. Thousands of dollars changed hands on the result, and the most experienced horsemen were victimized.

The second prize was awarded to *George Palmer*, the third to *Colonel Maynard*, and the fourth to *American Girl*.

The second race was for a purse of $500; free to all horses five years old or under; $350 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. This was rather a tame affair, in comparison with the great trot. Five horses entered, four came to the start.

The entries were as follows: Mr. W. KEITH names *Lake Shore Belle*; Mr. EDWARD W. SCOTT names *General Scott*; Mr. C. PICARD names *Lady Picard*; Mr. J. WILLIAMS names *Forest May*; Mr. ROBERT FIELD names *Field's Royal George*. *General Scott* easily took the first heat in 2:35; *Lady Picard* coming in second; *Forest May* and *Royal George* distanced.

General Scott and *Lady Picard* were the only horses that started on the second heat; *General Scott* behaved badly and was shut out, and the race given to *Lady Picard*. Time—2:35¾.

A thick fog, while obstructing the view in a measure of the distant part of the track, obscured the sun and rendered the atmosphere most agreeable.

The following races take place to-morrow:

THIRD DAY—Premiums $4,200—First race, premium $3,500; $2,000 to the first horse, $750 to the second, $450 to the third, and $300 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:27 in harness previous to June 1, 1868.

Second race, premium $700; $450 to the first horse, $175 to the second, and $75 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:47 in harness previous to June 1, 1868.

Pools are selling to-night, for to-morrow's race, on an average as follows: *Silas Rich*, $100; *Rhode Island*, $100; *Goldsmith Maid*, $40; FIELD'S entry, $40.

Republican Congressional Nominations in Cincinnati—Democratic Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 29.

The Republican Convention at Newark to-day nominated Mr. CHARLES COOPER, as the workingmen's candidate, to represent the Thirteenth Ohio District in Congress. The name of COLUMBUS DELANO was presented, but was withdrawn.

At Marrietta the Democratic Convention nominated Hon. ALLANTON D. FOLLET as the representative of the Fifteenth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention at Cambridge has nominated JOSIAH M. ESTESS, of Harrison County, as the candidate from the Sixteenth Ohio District.

Libel Suit against the St. Louis Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State, has sued the *Republican* of this city for the publication of a libelous article on the 19th inst., in which it was stated that RODMAN and some associates went through the mock ceremony of the Lord's Supper in a saloon in Jefferson City, RODMAN performing the ministerial functions, and the emblems being lager-beer and crackers. RODMAN claims $50,000 damages.

Severe Storm in Savannah—A Child Killed by Lightning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 29.

The heaviest thunder-storm known for years passed over this city this morning. One child was killed, some buildings struck, and other damage done. Light rains continued throughout the day.

Democratic Demonstration at Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 29.

A general demonstration was held to-night by the Democratic Party over the election of Messrs. HILL and MILLER to the United States Senate. The city was splendidly illuminated. There was an immense gathering in front of the United States Hotel, and the concourse was addressed by several speakers. Mr. MILLER comes out in a fine speech for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, constitutional liberty and the Union. Gen. GORDON delivered a splendid oration, appealing to the people to stand by their country, the Union and Constitution as handed down by WASHINGTON and the heroes of Valley Forge, Yorktown and Monmouth. He paid a splendid tribute to SEYMOUR as a pure and most gifted statesman of the country, and BLAIR as the people's soldier who, at the close of the war, laid his sword a sacrifice on the altar of civil law. He lauded the Democratic platform adopted at New-York as broadly catholic in principle and Christian in spirit.

It is understood that Mr. HILL will steer clear of parties, using his influence for the best interests of the country.

Election of Chief Justice of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 29.

FRANKLIN J. MOSES, father of the Speaker of the House, was elected Chief Justice to-day over D. T. CORBIN, United States District Attorney at Charleston.

The election of two Associate Justices will take place to-morrow.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Michigan.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 29.

The Republicans of the Fifth District have nominated O. D. CONGER, of Port Huron, for Congress.

Alleged Express Robbers En Route to Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamer *General Buell* left this city this evening, having on board the two RENO brothers, charged with complicity in the recent express robbery. Their destination is Lexington Jail, Scott County, Ind.

Destruction of Railroad Bridges in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, July 29.

Three bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, between Hyde Park and Mattapan, were burnt last night. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Railroad Bridges Rebuilt in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, July 29.

The five spans of the Pennsylvania Railroad, destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., have been rebuilt, and trains commenced passing over yesterday afternoon.

The Caulkers' Strike in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, July 29.

The calkers strike here is ended. The shipowners have agreed to their wishes, and workmen have resumed labor.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

The saw-mill of Messrs. HILL, LEMMON & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss on mill and machinery, $45,000; insured for $20,000.

Secretary Seward at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, July 29.

Secretary SEWARD arrived in this city this evening.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

It is understood that the order made public this morning, reorganizing the Southern Military Districts, was materially changed from its original form before it was issued. It was originally designed to embody in it a paragraph providing for the withdrawal of the troops in the States which have been admitted to representation in Congress; but after due consultation it was changed. It is probable that if Congress had adjourned, instead of taking a recess, it would have been issued in its original form; but inasmuch as only eight weeks now remain before that body reassembles, it was thought best to make the modification alluded to.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

A prominent friend of the President's, yesterday, stated publicly that if Commissioner ROLLINS desired to prevent his suspension on serious charges under the Civil Tenure act, he could do so by tendering his resignation in due form. The same party added that he intended to repeat this statement to Mr. ROLLINS in person, in such a manner as to let him know indirectly that the President is exceedingly anxious to get rid of him. Mr. ROLLINS, however, is inclined to "stick," and will do so as long as he can legally, until the Senate confirms his successor. In the meantime it is very generally believed in well informed circles here, that either Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, or Mr. CUPLER, of Missouri, or Mr. BURBRIDGE, of Kentucky, will be appointed to relieve him with an *ad interim* commission.

THREATENED IMPEACHMENT.

A prominent Radical Senator from the West sent through a third party a warning to President JOHNSON last night, that if Congress reassembles in September, it will be for the purpose of impeaching him. He added that if Mr. JOHNSON behaved himself in a manner acceptable to the Republicans of both Houses, there would be no danger of a meeting of either House before the next regular session. The President is said to have received the message, with an acknowledgment of gratitude to the sender, and a promise to heed it.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

A large number of Revenue officers from different sections of the country have arrived here for the purpose of receiving personal instructions from the Revenue Bureau regarding the execution of the new Tax law. Partial instructions have already been prepared and sent to the collectors of the different districts by telegraph, that spirits may be withdrawn from bond by the payment of the tax of fifty cents per gallon and $4 per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents a proof gallon, and that all distilleries must be closed until the distilleries have given new bonds and complied with the new Tax law in all particulars. Regulations of a very stringent character are being prepared for the collection of the drawback tax on export spirits.

OFFICERS SWORN IN.

Hon. C. C. COX, lately confirmed as Pension Commissioner, and Hon. ELISHA FOOTE, also newly confirmed as Commissioner, arrived to-day and were sworn into office. Mr. COX left this evening for Baltimore, but will return in a few days. Mr. FOOTE has already assumed control of his office.

JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS goes to Europe for the purpose of lending his name to a prominent foreign business firm as an advertisement for Southern custom.

THE NEW SOUTHERN GOVERNMENTS.

There is good authority for the statement that the administration will not at present attempt further interference with the troops in the South. It is expected that the President's assertions of willingness to recognize the officers of the newly organized Governments in the Southern States will be put to a practical test very soon by an application from Gov. WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, for troops to keep the peace and enforce the laws in certain parishes of that State in which riotous demonstrations have occurred recently.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 29.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The force in the Adjutant-General's office has been reduced to the extent of fifty or sixty clerks, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation of money for their employment.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has written a letter to Brevet Brig.-Gen. BROOKS, Assistant Commissioner for Maryland, directing the operations of the Bureau in that State, excepting the educational work, and the payment of bounties as provided by law, be discontinued on and after the 10th of next month. The educational work and bounty payments will be under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of the District of Columbia and West Virginia. Major C. VON SCHAACK and E. H. MONTIETH, Disbursing Officer, will report to the said Assistant Commissioner. The other officers of the army will be relieved and report to their respective Commanders, and all other officers, agents and clerks now on duty under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner of Maryland will be discharged.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Several of the Western National Banks have recently been called upon for an increase of their securities, which has become requisite on account of an increased amount of public deposits. In all instances these banks have complied with the order.

The First National Bank of Charleston, Ill., has voluntarily ceased to be a Government depository.

Deputy and Acting Comptroller KNOX has published an abstract of the quarterly reports of all the National Banks in lieu of the abstract dated July 23, from which the reports of forty-four banks were inadvertantly omitted. The resources in the aggregate are stated at $1,571,317,136, including the following items:

United States bonds, to secure circulation, about $339,333,333 33.

United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits, $38,000,000.

United States bonds and securities on hand, $20,000,000.

Specie, upward of $21,000,000.

Compound-interest notes, $19,741,000.

Three per cent. certificates, $45,000,000.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

The following was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1868.

Holders of Seven-thirty Treasury Notes falling due July 15, 1868, are notified that the time for the conversion of these notes into Five-twenty Bonds will cease on the 1st day of August next. Those desiring to have their notes converted should address them to the Secretary of the Treasury, and deliver them to the express or place them in the mail on or before that day.

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

UNCALLED FOR INTEREST.

The amount of uncalled for interest owed by the Government on United States bonds amounts to over $65,000, which is payable in coin at the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Arrangements will be made to acquaint the parties interested of the fact, in order to effect a discharge of this public obligation.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Only twenty-five supervisors are authorized to be appointed under the Spirits and Tobacco Tax bill, but already over one hundred applications have been filed for these offices. Nominations for gaugers under the same law are being made by collectors in large numbers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is preparing general instructions under that act.

MARINE LIGHTS.

The Lighthouse Board has in course of construction two range lights for Grand Island harbor, Lake Superior, which will be ready for exhibition on the 15th of August.

CLAMOR OF THE REBELS.

Another Speech from Wade Hampton in Charleston—His Response to a Serenade.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 27.

On Saturday a notice posted upon the various bulletin boards of the city invited the Democracy of Charleston to assemble that evening for the purpose of serenading Gen. HAMPTON. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock, above 2,000 persons had assembled in the vicinity of the Charleston Hotel, to pay homage to Carolina's brave and well beloved son. Here were assembled the men who had followed him to victory on many a bloody field; men who had suffered the privations of hunger and cold with him; who had, with him, witnessed the downfall of the cause they loved so well, and had seen their country humiliated and crushed, lying in the dust, writhing under the lash bestowed by a bitter and uncompromising enemy. These were the men who, now that the first gray streaks of dawn illumine the dark horizon of our hopes, had assembled to greet their well beloved, almost adored leader. He had led them to victory, even to the cannon's mouth. Who so fit to lead them to victory now? These were the emotions that animated this vast throng of human beings, and as the band engaged for the occasion sounded forth the dear old tune of "Dixie," the enthusiasm burst all restraint and gave vent in a shout that made the welkin ring.

At 8:30 o'clock the line was formed and headed by MULLER'S (the old Eutaw) band, proceeded to the residence of Gen. JAMES CONNER. Arrived there the immense crowd, now considerably augmented, formed in the street in front of the residence, and called out lustily for HAMPTON. Gen. HAMPTON, after repeated calls, made his appearance, and was hailed with long and continued shouts of applause. "Dixie" was again called for, and with the shouts that almost drowned the notes, was kept up for fully five minutes, during which time Gen. HAMPTON was standing on the balcony waiting to be heard. Silence at length being restored he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your kindness is so great and overpowering on this occasion that it makes me a bankrupt in thanks. As many of you who heard me last night know I am suffering from a severe cold; to-night my voice is in a worse condition than on last night; still, as you are here, many of you my old comrades and fellow-soldiers, I will endeavor to recall some of the memories of the past that now rush upon me. He then said that he had not forgotten how many gallant soldiers Charleston had furnished him; it was here that he raised his first company [cheers] and he could not forget them. [A voice, "No."] He could not forget that this command of his gave more gallant officers to the cause than any other in the service. There was CONNER, [cheers,] GARY, LOGAN, [cheers,] you remember him. [A voice, "We do."] And BUTLER, the brave, generous BUTLER. [A voice, "Not the Beast."] Gen. HAMPTON, No. [A Voice, "Three groans for the Beast." These were given with effect.] [A Voice, "Three cheers for Gen. M. C. BUTLER."]

Gen. HAMPTON then alluded to the distinguished services of Capt. STEPHEN LEE, who, he said, was the first Captain who left this place for the seat of war, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the brave and lamented PETTIGREW. These, he said, were some of the officers given by this command. Of the soldiers he need not speak. The history of their deeds will speak for them. He had commanded many men during the war, but there were none who occupied a higher place in his affections, none more endeared to him than those brave soldiers who first went out with him. [Cheers.] He then alluded to the fall of the cause and the subsequent sufferings of the country. He told them that he *had in his possession the flag shattered and torn, which they loved so well and under which they had fought so long and gallantly. He had preserved it from the general wreck; he had cherished it.* [Great applause.] *And he intended to keep it until we had a State again, to whose keeping he would commit it* as one of the most cherished memories of our unfortunate cause. He alluded to the brave troops from this city commanded by Cols. RUTLEDGE, DAVIS and other brave officers, furnished by Charleston. He well remembered when an attack was made on Charleston he asked leave from the Secretary of War to call in the members of his legion who were on furlough. He obtained leave, and as fast as his telegrams reached the men they came in. All obeyed, and came in one by one and in detachments to the defence of old Charleston. He had come down here to see his old comrades. He had been gratified, and he felt, he said, like a son who had, after a long absence, come home and received a double welcome. It was to Charleston that he first came to raise troops for the war. It was to Charleston that he now came after the war was over, and the first prospect of peace appeared. His sword, he trusted, was never stained by dishonor or cruelty. [A voice, "Never."] It had been drawn in defence of his State. He trusted it had been sheathed in honor. And he hoped that it might never be drawn again; but *if ever his State needed his services again*, in whatever land he might be, at any time, *and under any circumstances, his life was at her disposal.* [Cheers.] He thought, however that the coming victory of the Democratic Party would restore the South to her rights in the Union, under the Constitution of our forefathers. We must work faithfully, earnestly, zealously. He trusted that the great demonstration last night would wake up the State to victory at the approaching election. In conclusion, he said: Believe me, fellow-citizens, I am more touched by the kindness you have shown me than I can express. This occasion will always be cherished as one of the happiest memories of my life, and I trust that you may all be happy, prosperous and free.

Gen. HAMPTON retired amidst the most enthusiastic shouts; the band, as if catching the inspiration, struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and for a few moments the wildest excitement prevailed.

Calls were made for Gen. CONNER, and that gentleman responded and addressed the crowd at some length. His remarks were of the same strain as the preceding speaker. He counseled organization, and showed how much could be effected if the Democrats only put their shoulders to the wheel. Major THEO. G. BARKER, the next speaker, was frequently interrupted by cheers, and, as his voice is full and clear, every word was heard by the vast assemblage. Judge ALDRICH was then called out. This gentleman said that he must postpone his speech until Wednesday night. Calls were made for several other gentlemen, but no one appearing, the procession was again formed into line, and, preceded by the music, retraced its steps to the Charleston Hotel, where it separated.

During Saturday Gen. HAMPTON received visits from many of his old soldiers and companions, and the evening was spent in the same manner. On Sunday morning the General, escorted by a few of his friends, left the city for his home in Richland District. His visit will be long remembered in Charleston, and has been, we hope, the means of arousing the white men to a sense of the duties before them.

THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.

Their Return to Their Homes—Card to the Public.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, in its issue of the 26th inst., says:

"The citizens of Columbus, lately on trial before a Military Commission at Atlanta, returned to this city yesterday evening—*all well and in good spirits.* They were met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, where the bond, required by the military, was signed. The late prisoners then went to their respective homes."

The *Enquirer* also publishes the following card signed by the accused:

JULY 25, 1868.

Upon resuming our personal liberty, we, the undersigned, known as the Columbus Prisoners, deem it proper to publish the following brief account of our arrest and confinement by the military authorities:

During the night of the 30th of March GEORGE W. ASHBURN was assassinated in a low negro brothel in Columbus, Geo. On the 6th day of April thirteen citizens were arrested by Capt. MILLS, of the United States Army. On the 10th they were released under bond. Four of this number have never been rearrested. The man MILLS stated that he did not know the charge against the party arrested, but no one believed him, and the fact is only mentioned to show the character of the proceedings. On the 14th day of May four arrests were made; on the 24th, four; on the 2d of June, four more; on the 16th, seven, followed the next day by two others. On the 24th another and the last arrest occurred. These arrests were made by the order of Gen. MEADE. Several of the undersigned have in their possession written orders which show this fact. The arrests were made without warrant, affidavit or charge. No preliminary examination was held. We were kept in total ignorance of the *ex parte* evidence against us, and the names of our accusers were concealed from us. No one who has followed the trial will be surprised at this apparent neglect. While we were clamoring for the charges against us, JOE BROWN, WHITLEY, Major SMYTHE and others were suborning BETZ, MARSHALL, BENNETT and AMANDA PATTERSON. The evidence for the prosecution acknowledges that disclosures were made under threats of imprisonment. This is bad enough, but a worse feature is that the date of these disclosures is placed by the witnesses themselves subsequent to the arrest of a majority of the prisoners. The question naturally arises, upon what foundation were the arrests based? Of the twenty-two persons arrested on and since the 14th of May, four were suborned by bribery, torture and threats. Nine, after confinement in felons' cells and much suffering, were released without any explanation whatever. The remaining nine are the signers of this card. The prisoners arrested in May were at Fort Pulaski before their removal to Atlanta. Their cells were as dark as dungeons, without ventilation, and but four by seven feet. No bed or blanket was furnished. The rations consisted of a slice of fat pork three times each week, and beef too unsound to eat the remaining days. A piece of bread for each meal, soup for dinner, and coffee for breakfast, finished the bill of fare. An old oyster-can was given each prisoner, and in this vessel both coffee and soup were served. It may be said that the soldiers received nothing better; but these citizens were not soldiers, and their friends were able, willing and anxious to give them every comfort. Why were they denied the privilege? Refused all communication with their friends, relatives or counsel, they were forced to live in these horrid cells night and day, prostrated by heat and maddened by myriads of musquitoes. The calls of nature were attended to in a bucket, which was removed but once in twenty-four hours.

At McPherson Barracks we were placed in cells five feet eleven inches wide by ten feet long. These cells were afterward divided, reducing their width to two feet ten inches. This is terrible, but true. Upon the arrival of the officer sent from Washington to investigate the arrests, the partitions were removed. Neither bed nor bedding was furnished for from two to five days. We were not permitted to see our friends, families or counsel, until after memorials to Congress had aroused the whole country to the enormity of the outrage. Even after this, our letters, breathing the affection of a wife or mother were subjected to inspection. The prison sink was immediately at our cell doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible. At times, when some humane soldier was willing to transcend his orders and give us a breath of fresh air to soothe our distended, bursting veins, we would ask him to close the door, preferring to risk suffocation rather than endure the intolerable smell. During all this time we were ignorant of the charges against us. Of course we accepted the common rumor that our arrest grew out of the murder of ASHBURN; but after our counsel was permitted to visit us, no definite line of defence could be planned in the absence of all specifications.

We were furnished with a copy of the charges against us on the 27th day of June, our trial having been set for the 29th. The intervening day was Sunday, and we were 140 miles from the scene of the murder and the residence of our witnesses. Several of the undersigned never saw the detective WHITLEY until weeks after their arrest. When they did meet him, he never presumed to treat them with disrespect.

Recent developments, new to us, have shown him to be infamous, and his treatment of suborned witnesses will be proven by those who know the facts. Our friends and the Press have not exaggerated the barbarity with which we were treated, but they should not throw the responsibility upon a contemptible detective, who would only glory in the notoriety his infamy would give him. We fly for higher game. Gen. MEADE told Gen. H. R. CHILTON, (during the war Gen. LEE'S Adjutant,) upon the eve of his departure from Atlanta, that he had left full instructions with Gen. SIBLEY concerning the disposition of the Columbus prisoners. These instructions controlled our treatment, and leave no issue as to the question of responsibility. At the proper time, and in a manner that will not intrude upon your valuable space, we will make good our position, and will show conclusively that this unparalleled prosecution was attempted solely for political purposes.

The officers and soldiers of the garrison were as kind as their orders would permit, and respectful, with but few exceptions. Gen. DUNN'S courtesy during the trial, especially after DUKE'S *alibi*, was in strong contrast with the vindictive, ungenerous, unmanly and ungentlemanly conduct of JOE BROWN. Of the able and untiring efforts of our counsel, we cannot speak in too high praise.

To the people of Georgia, and especially to our good friends in Atlanta, we return sincere thanks for their sympathy and assistance.

W. D. CHIPLEY,
C. C. BEDELL,
R. A. WOOD,
E. J. KIRKSCEY, M. D.,
R. HUDSON,
J. L. WIGGINS,
ALVA C. ROPER,
W. A. DUKE,
JAMES W. BARBER.

The Democratic Platform—What it Means.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

A Committee upon Resolutions of one from each State was selected, and this Committee appointed a sub-committee to draw up a platform. When the platform was reported to the full Committee it was not satisfactory, but was cut all to pieces and a number of resolutions proposed by various gentlemen were substituted in place of the report of the sub-committee. The Committee was in session all night, adjourning at daybreak. The different propositions as adopted were then moulded into the form as presented to and adopted by the Convention. It is proper to say that the Pendletonian doctrine as regards the currency was one of the propositions which came from the sub-committee. There was no difference of sentiment on that subject. When the Committee came to consider the reconstruction question, it was deemed proper to simply declare the present Governments at the South "unconstitutional, null and void." But at the same time the Committe, with but a single dissenting voice, acknowledged that the remedy for the unconstitutional proceedings at the South would rest with the Executive. The sentiment of the Committee and Convention upon the question of the remedy agreed with the declaration of Gen. BLAIR, and was satisfactory to every Southern delegate.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRY BOAT.—At 10:30 o'clock last evening, an unknown man, who was in the dress of a naval officer, jumped or fell from the Catharine street ferry-boat when it was midway in the stream. A boat was immediately lowered, but nothing could be seen of the unfortunate man.

GEORGIA.

The Election of Senators—The Several Candidates—Democratic State Convention—Message from the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 24, 1868.

Now that the Constitutional Amendment has been adopted by the Legislature, as I confidently predicted, notwithstanding the prophecies to the contrary, and that the Government of the State has been turned over, by the military, to the civil authorities, the election of Senators becomes the engrossing subject of interest and discussion. The most prominent aspirants, Mr. J. E. BROWN, Mr. JOSHUA HILL, Mr. BLODGETT and Mr. JAMES L. SEWARD, are working night and day, on the floor of the State Senate and House, in the hotels, the boarding houses and at the street corners, urging their own peculiar fitness for the high office, making combinations, promising offices and emoluments in consideration for votes, and doing a number of things which, if not entirely justified by a strict code of ethics, prove beyond a question that those gentlemen are really anxious beyond measure to be elected.

No fancy stock in Wall-street fluctuates more frequently or more widely than the quotations of the Senatorial stock of these gentlemen. In the morning you hear that BROWN has not a ghost of a chance, and before the sun sets you learn that "he has made a bargain with JOSH. HILL, and has a dead sure thing." By next morning your are told that neither HILL nor BROWN can be elected, and that two strictly Conservative men, like Judge WARNER and Judge IRWIN can be elected. My own impression is that one Conservative man, Judge WARNER, perhaps, could be elected, provided, and provided only, the Conservative men of both Houses agree to support BROWN or BLODGETT for the other Senatorship, and I also think that at present BROWN and BLODGETT have not secured a sufficient number of votes to elect either of them. The Radicals proper, and the Democrats proper are not strong enough to carry a man of their own. They must win over some of the *indefinities*, and hence the impossibility of arriving at anything like a reasonable guess as to the result.

BROWN bids higher and more boldly than any of his Radical rivals. He has promised to insure the election of any Democrat to the other seat, and to have his disablities removed *instanter*, and, in addition, that out and out Democrats be appointed to half the Judgeships in the State, if the Democrats will elect him. Several members of both Houses have told me this as a positive fact within their own knowledge. Of course I have no personal knowledge on the subject. I also know that BROWN and JOSH. HILL have agreed to combine their forces for their joint advancement, and I am inclined to believe that BRYANT has consented to postpone his claims and give his influence to those gentlemen. BLODGETT, however, has not agreed to forego his claim, but, on the contrary, insists that he must and shall be elected. The negro members are for him *en masse*, and are opposed to BROWN, and BLODGETT takes every opportunity by himself and his friends to keep alive the negro dislike of the captor of Fort Pulaski. BROWN's promises to distribute Executive patronage, dispose of his party's vote in both branches of the Legislature and secure Congressional pardons, are not accepted at their face. They are at a great discount. People ask how he can control Congress, and dispense Mr. BULLOCK's patronage, and I rather think that the extravagance of the price offered has weakened the chances of acceptance by strengthening the distrust of its ever being paid.

A test of party strength and of the power of combination, will be made on Monday, when both Houses will proceed to elect State officers—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, &c. The balloting for Senators will probably take place on Tuesday. I say probably, because if BROWN or BLODGETT has well-founded fears of defeat on that day, and a hope, however faint, of getting strength by delay, the election will be postponed.

Yesterday there was an immense gathering of the Democracy at this place—a State Convention to nominate a Democratic electoral ticket, and a "monster mass meeting" to hear speeches and ratify the New-York nominations. The city was filled to overflowing. Every house was crowded with visitors. Not even a pallet on the floor was attainable at any of the hotels, and crowds went into camp in the suburbs, despairing of getting any accommodation in town. The Convention, in which 123 counties were represented by full delegations, was presided over by Hon. AUGUSTUS REESE, of Morgan County, the gentleman who was first nominated by the Conservatives as their candidate for Governor, but who declined to accept the nomination from the belief that he was not eligible under the law. The electors for the State at large who were nominated are Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, the unsuccessful candidate for Governor, and Judge JOHN D. CLARK, a Superior Court Judge, who was removed by Gen. MEADE for having refused to obey the jury order or the relief orders of the General. Ex.-Brig.-Gen. TATHAM WOFFORD, whose disabilities have been recently removed by Congress, is one of the alternates of the State at large, and Mr. NORWOOD, a lawyer from Savannah, is the other. Care was taken to select men who are undoubtedly eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and many of them are Union men of unimpeachable consistency, though of decided hostility to radicalism. The mass meeting, which consisted of not less than five thousand persons, commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. It was held in an arbor covering about three acres, and by 10 o'clock not a seat—not even standing room—within ear-shot of the speakers' stand could be obtained. Gens. TOOMBS and HOWELL COBB, and Mr. BENJAMIN H. HILL made speeches which were cheered to the echo. I did not hear them all, but I understand the reports of the local papers present a faithful summary of what was said. The enthusiasm was wild, and continued during the day and until near midnight. There was an immense torchlight procession, with all the usual transparencies, banners, mottoes, &c., and several side speeches were made by popular speakers, of less frme than those already mentioned, all of which were marked by allusions to JO. BROWN of anything but a complimentary character. The meeting and the Convention were perfectly orderly. There was not the least disturbance, and, though the day was a broiling one, and "poplar-log whisky" reduced to 75 cents a bottle, there was no drunkenness and nothing approaching a row. Nearly every house in the city was illuminated, and, though this was so, there was not an alarm of fire.

The Military Commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners has been dissolved, and the prisoners will be set at large and sent to Columbus to-morrow, to be dealt with by the civil authorities. The belief is general that this will be the end of the matter. The evidence thus far adduced for the defence—and one of their leading counsel told me that the strongest proof was yet to be brought forward—has convinced every one that the accusation was false and the result of a conspiracy. I believe the military authorities are of the same opinion, and from all I can hear are glad of the opportunity to get rid of the trial. The chief witnesses for the prosecution, both participants in the homicide, who turned State's evidence, have been sent to Boston for safe keeping, and the detectives, WHITLEY and his assistant, have left Georgia, fearing arrest and trial for conspiracy and subornation of perjury. Men of all parties, Radicals as well as Democrats, denounce the action of these men with the greatest bitterness, and would like to see them punished. They certainly committed great outrages, and were guilty of great cruelty, even if allowance is made for exaggeration in the published statements of their conduct.

The new Governor sent a long message to the Legislature to-day. It does not possess any feature of general interest. After it was read, a resolution was introduced to petition Congress "to remove the disabilities of every citizen of Georgia." BRYANT opposed it bitterly and angrily, but notwithstanding his opposition it was adopted by a vote of 117 to 20, all the negroes voting with the majority. The minority was almost exclusively composed of those who, like Mr. BRYANT, are called "carpet-baggers."

I have just heard a rumor that Mr. BROWN is making a proposition that he and Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS be elected the Senators. I have heard it from several, but have been unable to discover anything in it which makes it more than any of the thousand and one tales which are told every day, to be replaced by another batch of similar number on the succeeding day.

The number of aspirants for judicial positions increases daily. No one could have imagined that so much legal erudition and capacity would have been left so long in complete obscurity.

QUONDAM.

The Democratic Platform—An Echo from Europe.

PARIS, July 8, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Paris journals of this evening contain a cable dispatch announcing the adoption by the Democratic Convention of a resolution in favor of taxing Government bonds and of paying off all United States securities in paper, except those whose payment in gold has been expressly guaranteed.

Now, Sir, I am one of those who have entirely disapproved of much of the Congressional legislation of the past few years, and who believe that, with all his faults, President JOHNSON has done much to deserve the gratitude of the country.

But when the above announcement met my eye the question which immediately presented itself was: How long halt ye between two opinions? Admitting that the Radical Republicans have not evinced a proper regard for the sacred obligations of the Constitution, upon the strict observance of which our peace, the security of our rights, nay, our very existence as a nation, indubitably depend, still their precepts and practices may, to some extent, be palliated, if not justified, on the ground of a moral necessity, arising out of the abnormal condition of affairs which rendered strictly constitutional methods, in their opinion, inadequate. They may say in their defence that if they have been in favor of severe measures toward the Southern people, those people brought their troubles upon themselves by their treason; if they have interfered with the right of suffrage in the Southern States, it is because the former voters showed an unwillingness to accept the issues of the war, and the admission of the blacks to political privileges was necessary to secure them in their rights and to preserve the peace of the country; that in short, all their errors and excesses have been on the side of justice and liberty.

But when we turn to the radical Democracy, in what direction, I would ask, does their ultraism tend? We know whither it tended in the gloomy days of the rebellion. It tended to stop the supplies, to prevent recruiting, to create riots, to embarrass the Government, to give aid and comfort to the enemy. But those days are past, and the old issues are buried. So let it be. How, then, about the new issues?

Have the leaders of the Democratic Party profited so little by the lessons of the past and learned so little of the true character of the American people, as to imagine that those who offered their best blood and poured out their choicest treasure in support of "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," are so soon prepared to make that Union a synonym for cowardice and fraud? Is it honest for a man to repudiate his debts? Is it any more honest for a nation? And is it anything else but repudiation to borrow money on the credit of a promise to repay the same in gold, and after obtaining it, to turn round and declare your intention to pay the same in paper? What difference does it make whether that promise was expressed or implied? Every one knows that the public lent its money to the Government with a full understanding that it should receive it back, interest and principal, in specie, and that quite as much in the case of the five-twenty bonds as of the ten-forties. That was the inducement held out by the Government agents when offering the bonds in market, and that was expressly declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, when appealed to on the subject, to be the understanding of the Government.

Is then the honor of the American people of so little account in their eyes, that these Democratic politicians are ready to break faith with the public creditors? Are the true interests of the American people so little regarded by them that they are ready to destroy our national credit for all time to come? For who—and especially what foreigner—could be found so foolish as to lend money to a Government which might afterward claim the right to withhold a large percentage of its stipulated interest in the form of a special tax, as well as the right to manufacture money at its will, and to repay its loans in this irredeemable and greatly depreciated paper of its own creation?

Is popular government so lightly esteemed by these Democrats that it is to be held forth to the world as the only one that cannot be relied upon to fulfill its most solemn obligations! Is Democracy to be forever associated with repudiation; and is it true that honor and good faith are only to be found in the Cabinets of Kings?

Their policy—unlike that of the Republican extremists—is of a kind that cannot be justified or excused as being in favor of liberty, justice and peace. The only liberty it involves is the liberty of borrowing when you are in trouble, and of refusing to pay after you have been helped out of it; the only justice it invokes is the justice of the footpad and the wildest agrarianism; the only peace it would secure would be the peace of the suicide. Their proposition cannot even be justified on the plea of absolute necessity.

Similar suggestions have lately been made both in Austria and in Italy. In these old and impoverished countries, heavily burdened with taxation, and with expenditures ever overbalancing their receipts, such suggestions, it might be supposed, would be listened to with complacency. But even there a sense of national honor and a regard for the national credit have prevented their adoption, while the very idea of the project caused an outburst of indignation from every capital in Europe on whose Exchange the securities of Austria and Italy had been negotiated. What then could be said in the case of America; in the case of a young, vigorous and thrifty people, increasing with unexampled rapidity in wealth and population, who have shown themselves abundantly able to pay the interest on their debt and provide for the early redemption of all their obligations in gold? Nor have we the inducement (miserably wicked and short-sighted as it would be,) that our securities are held abroad, and that by the adoption of this Democratic measure we should enrich ourselves at the expense of our deluded foreign creditors. No, the mass of our securities are held in the United States, so that we should only be losing money out of one pocket while we were carefully buttoning up the other and foolishly imagining that we were growing richer all the time.

Let not the American people be misled by the sophistry of politicians, putting good for evil and light for darkness. Let things be called by their right names; and then let everyone take his stand.

On one side we will have those who risked their lives and gave their blood for their country, and who are ready and willing to work, and to practice, if need be, a little self-denial in order to pay, like honest men, in good faith, according to agreement, every cent that is due to those who, by lending their money to the Government at the time of its sorest need, enabled us to secure for ourselves and children the priceless blessings we enjoy; and on the other side those who, having failed in their attempts to sever the Union, are ready to barter their birthright for a miserable mess of pottage, to make their country bankrupt in fame and fortune, and cause the United States to become a bye-word and reproach among the nations.

G. M.

P. S.—To prevent any suspicion of interested motives the writer will state that he has been fortunate enough to fight for his country, and to help support its burdens to the best of his ability; but that he is not fortunate enough to own any of the Government securities whose value would be injuriously affected by the success of the Democratic policy above referred to.

The International Commercial Convention in Portland.

Secretary SEWARD has written the following reply to an invitation to attend the International Commercial Convention in Portland, Me., on the 4th of August:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 18.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the circular which you have issued calling an International Commercial Convention to take into consideration the various measures and plans now before the country to increase facility of intercourse and trade between the Atlantic seaboard, the interior of the continent, and the new States and Territories upon the Pacific coast.

The paper is so attractive that it seduced me for a moment into the belief that it would be possible for me to accept the invitation which you have so kindly extended to me. Upon further reflection, however, I feel that it would be impossible for me to avail myself of so great an indulgence.

Thanking you very sincerely for your attention, and hoping that the patriotic labors of the Convention will be crowned with a large measure of public favor, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. JOHN A. POOR, JOHN MUSSEY, WILLIAM WILLIS and others, Portland, Me.

Removal of Disabilities in Tennessee.

The following is the memorial now being circulated for signatures in Nashville and other portions of Tennessee, to which allusion was made in our dispatches:

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and the two Houses of the General Assembly of said State in Special Session convened:

Your memorialists do respectfully make known their earnest desire, and the desire, as they believe, of a very large majority of the good citizens of this State, that a convention should be called for the purpose of reinstating that large portion of the citizens of the State of Tennessee now suffering under disfranchisement to the full enjoyment of their civil rights under the Constitution of the State. They are satisfied that the best and only effectual mode of doing this immediately, will be by the calling of a Constitutional Convention for that purpose, and they therefore ask that such a convention shall be called without delay.

The undersigned, in presenting this respectful memorial, would profoundly regret to be recognized as aiming, in the least degree, to destroy or impair the rights and franchises at this moment possessed by others. They desire that all amendments to the Constitution shall be based upon equal rights; the preservation of all vested interests; the faithful maintenance of all existing laws, so long as they shall remain upon the statute book, without being declared unconstitutional by the judicial tribunals of the State; universal amnesty and the cordial forgiveness of past injuries, either actual or imaginary; and future concord and amity among all classes of our citizens. The undersigned do confidently believe that if their present prayer shall be granted, our whole people will be greatly benefited thereby; peace and good order will be seen everywhere to prevail; universal respect and observance of law be manifested; and our noble Commonwealth be at once restored to her former prosperity and happiness. Therefore do the undersigned most earnestly solicit His Excellency the Governor of the State that he will, in his expected message of next Monday, invite the attention of the General Assembly to this important matter; and we do further urge that the latter shall, as soon as practicable, call into existence a Constitutional Convention for the purpose above specified. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Heavy Calendar Yesterday—A Pickpocket Pulled Both Ways by the Law—Peculiar Effect of Medicine on the Force.

Police Commissioners ACTON, BRENNAN and MANIERRE sat six hours yesterday to hear testimony in regard to complaints made against policemen. Twenty charges were preferred by citizens, which was about one-sixth of the whole number tried.

It is through the policeman that the criminal law comes in its first direct contact with society; and the functions of that officer, and the manner in which his duties are performed, must always be of great interest to the citizen. At these trials, more than anywhere else, an impartial view of the working of the Department may be obtained.

WAS ANYBODY TO BLAME?

The case of Patrolman JOHN MORRIS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was somewhat peculiar. Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth, testified that about six o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th inst. he was riding up town on a Broadway car, and when near Amity and Greene streets he observed a noted pickpocket on the platform of the car ahead; the Captain motioned for him to get off; the pickpocket paid no attention to the signal, whereupon MILLS jumped off the car he was on, ran forward and told the thief he must leave; the latter asked "what for?" the Captain answered that pickpockets were not allowed to ride on cars, especially when they were crowded like that; some person asked had that man picked any pockets there; MILLS responded he did not know that he had, but he believed he was riding there for that purpose; the pickpocket then made a movement to step off the car, when Officer MORRIS, against whom the charge is brought, who was also riding on the car in citizen's dress, commenced an active part in the scene by saying, "I am a policeman, and the man shall not leave." At the same time MORRIS took the man by the collar, as Capt. MILLS averred, to prevent the latter ejecting him. The car stopped. It happened that Superintendent KENNEDY was a passenger in the car on which Capt. MILLS had rode up. His attention had been attracted to the latter's movements, and as the car stopped he came forward, a new actor in the little drama. The Superintendent testified that as he came up the policeman was standing alongside of the pickpocket ALLEN, and was putting his hand up to prevent Capt. MILLS putting off the suspected party. Capt. MILLS asked him who he was. MORRIS opened his coat and showed his shield. The Superintendent asked his precinct and the number of his shield. The officer gave them, but did not appear to recognize him. A person the Superintendent believed to be one of ALLEN's associates spoke up, saying, "What is the use of putting him off—he will get on the next car."

MORRIS, in defence, said that he did not recognize Capt. MILLS or the Superintendent; they were not in uniform; that he caught the man and offered to arrest him if any one would make a charge. Had been on the force a year.

The conductor testified that MORRIS asked MILLS if he wanted the man arrested. MILLS answered no, he only wanted him to get off the car; did not see the officer pull the man back when the Captain was endeavoring to eject him.

The opinion of the three Commissioners seemed to be divided in regard to this case. Mr. ACTON and Mr. MANIERRE thought the officer had acquitted himself in anything but a creditable manner, while Mr. BRENNAN dissented, holding that the Captain should have informed the officer who he was. It appeared to the Superintendent a matter of surprise that a subordinate who had been under him for twelve months should fail to recognize him.

INTOXICATION CASES.

In most cases where intoxication has been charged of late the accused have laid their condition to the effect of medicine. But as there is a corps of surgeons attached to the Department, it would seem as though certificates from druggists that they have given this or that mixture would have but little weight. For if a policeman is taken sick his first duty is to report to a surgeon of the Board. If he does not choose to comply with this rule he must, of course, take the consequences.

SIXTH WARD CASE.

In the case of Patrolman BENJAMIN F. GREEN, of the Sixth Precinct, who had been complained of by a very degraded set of people of No. 27 Centre-street, for being arrested, &c., Sergt. LOONIE testified that he ordered the arrest of the woman in case she was noisy.

UNPLEASANT BUT PERHAPS NECESSARY.

ALBERT GOTTINAN, No. 264 Avenue A, complained that Officer PATRICK GAFFNEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, ordered him to move on, on the morning of the 4th of July, a little after midnight, and struck him across the shoulder. The defendant denied striking, but admitted that after GOTTINAN declined to move on he shoved him with his club, and intimated that he dealt lightly with him and did not take him in on account of its being Independence Day. Officer SIMS testified to having been treated in an insulting manner by the complainant at about the time in question, and that he considered GOTTINAN to have been under the influence of liquor.

A SIDEWALK TENANT.

JULIUS SCHMIDT, residing in West Forty-first-street, testified that he had worked hard at butchering at Communipaw and got very much fatigued, and was sitting on the sidewalk in Vesey-street one morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, waiting for a car; that Officer HOWELL, of the Third Precinct, struck him several times across the legs, telling him to get up. The case was cleared up by Roundsman DILLON, who stated that instead of HOWELL having anything to do with it, that he (the roundsman) found the complainant asleep near the track, and had great difficulty in rousing him. It seemed like a sound "buck-beer" sleep, though complainant denied taking liquor.

The next trial-day will be the 12th of August.

Departure of the Yacht "Sappho" for Cowes.

The wharf at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday morning, caused by the departure for Cowes of Messrs. POILLON's handsome yacht, the *Sappho*. This yacht was built by the Messrs. POILLON at considerable expense as an experiment, and is unequaled in beauty and accommodation for passengers. She is a keel boat of 300 tons old measurement, 136 new measurement, 125 feet on deck, 26⅝ feet beam and 11 feet in the hold. She was not much fancied by American yachtmen on account of the keel, as they prefer the centre-board, and so Mr. POILLON concluded to send her over for the European market, for which she is much better suited. She sails for Europe in ballast under the command of Capt. L. P. BALDWIN, with a crew of eight men, a cook and steward. She also carries a sailing master, Mr. CHARLES BUNKER, and first mate, Mr. SPEIGHT. The second mate declined to start in the morning, as he had procured a more regular position on one of the Panama steamers. The following passengers, friends of the owner and Captain, also started: Mrs. BALDWIN and child, Miss MOODY, Mr. LORENZO D. HYATT and Mr. WILLIAM POILLON, son of Mr. CORNELIUS POILLON. A party of about fifty guests got on board at Bridge-street and sailed down the bay. Shortly after passing Governor's Island all hands commenced setting sail; and mainsail, foresail, maintopsail, foretopsail, trisail, jib and flying-jib, were in quick succession hauled taught, and the tug dropping her tow-line, the *Sappho* commenced her ocean voyage. The wind was rather light, just sufficient to carry her along about six knots an hour. The sail down the Bay, through the Narrows and past the Hook, was perfectly charming, and the *Sappho* proved herself to be as equally fast as she is comfortable, because No. 6 pilot-boat, one of the fastest of the fleet, showing a disposition to try her speed, the Captain humored her, and the *Sappho* soon showed her diminutive opponent a clean pair of heels. Before passing the Hook she hove to, and the tug coming alongside, the ladies were transferred from the yacht, as the weather looking doubtful, it was feared that it might get too rough to ship such precious charges from one craft to the other. After the departure of the fair sex the gentlemen adjourned to the spacious saloon, where they partook of an excellent lunch, washed down with a glass of iced claret. About 3 o'clock the Captain, finding the wind not likely to prove favorable for outward bounders, went about, and on his way back anchored off the Horseshoe, where they intend remaining for the night, unless the wind veered round a little more favorable. Among the company present we noticed several members of the New-York Yacht Club; and Mr. DOUGLAS, a gentleman who has been in treaty for the purchase of the yacht, accompanied by his friend Mr. KANE, were also on board, and it is yet a matter of doubt as to whether the *Sappho* will sail for Europe, as we understood there was only a difference of five hundred or a thousand dollars between the buyer and seller, and Mr. DOUGLAS also seemed anxious to know if matters were settled whether they could send a boat down to stop her, which Mr. POILLON agreed to do. About 3:30 the visitors all got on board the tug and joined the ladies and left the seventeen bound for Cowes to the mercy of the "waves." The *Sappho* fired a parting salute as the tug slowly steamed away, and both parties cheered lustily, and when their voices could no longer be heard waved pocket handkerchiefs until the *Sappho*, becoming gradually "more and more beautifully less," she finally was lost to sight altogether. The trip home was very pleasant, and the guests appeared highly delighted with the excursion, and it is to be hoped the *Sappho* will be fully appreciated in European waters.

Meeting of Master Masons.

The society of master masons in opposition to the strike of the bricklayers for $4 50 a day and eight hours' labor, met yesterday at 51 Liberty-street, and individually rendered reports of the number of men they were employing at ten hours. Mr. EIDLITZ reported himself as having obtained more men, and employing all he needed. He had twelve in all. Mr. SAYRES had eight new men, and all he needed. Mr. MEEKS, Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. VAN DOLSEN had all they required. Mr. HARNEY was employing eleven men and wished no others. Mr. FOSTERMAN spoke of Mr. HARLOW as having four men who laid eight thousand bricks a day. Mr. HERBERT had nine men of the Bricklayers' Society and three others. Mr. MCLANE employed nineteen men. Mr. O'REILLY had all he needed and had just refused five men.

Mr. EIDLITZ complained of the difficulty of both getting and keeping hands on account of the Bricklayers' Committees. They would waylay men going to work and dissuade them from working. If they found any at work they would talk them into quitting it.

Mr. O'BRIEN quoted Mr. HARLOW as stating that he had to sit in front of his building to keep committee men from interfering with his employes, and that if he left the latter were very apt to be spirited away. He spoke of GERRIT SMITH, President of the various Committees, as being very active and efficient in the work, observing at the same time that he was not the well-known abolitionist.

Mr. HARNEY said he had a lot of "guerrillas," as he designated the committee men, lurking round his building for three weeks, and, while one day talking with their leader, his followers talked with his men, and they all left. He has now, however, again obtained all he wants.

Mr. MCLANE reported having nineteen men at work, and Mr. CARY twelve men. Neither of them needed more.

Mr. TOSTEVANT spoke of two bosses who could not leave their men, on account of the Committee. Mr. HARNEY said he watched his men from half-past six to eight in the morning, but was not troubled with committee men after that hour.

Mr. CONOVER, the chairman, said he had nineteen at work, and Mr. SIDMAN reported himself also full-handed, having fourteen men and two boys.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH said he had lately lost several men. Mr. SAYRES asked for the names of those committee men who were trying to persuade men at work to leave it off, and would give $100 to know.

Mr. MCLANE, in reference to the talk of bodies of journeymen contracting to do building jobs, spoke of the work undertaken as trifling. A man on West Broadway, who had been bargaining with several journeymen in regard to a job, asked him what he would do it for. He replied $390. The journeymen had asked more. A man who was building three small houses on Seventy-fourth-street, had applied to journeymen with a view of the work being done cheaper, but had found a contractor much more economical. Mr. MCLANE further offered to the meeting sundry calculations he had made in regard to the probable earnings and expenses of a journeyman bricklayer at the reduced daily prices for eight hours' work. Presuming that the man and his family numbered four or five persons, their food would cost $15 a week, making for the year.. $780 00

Rent for twelve months, at $20	240 00
Total	$1,020 00
Mr. MCLANE asserted that a man would work but 9 months or 39 weeks in a year, deducting Sundays, rainy days, &c., and, in each week, average but 4½ days, making 175 days at $4 50	$787 50
Balance against him	$232 50
Another calculation gave as above for living and rent	$1,020 00
A suit of clothes for himself	30 00
Clothes for his wife	30 00
Boots and shoes for himself, wife and children	50 00
Spending money, $1 a week	52 00
Total	$1,182 00
Allowing the man to work nine and a half months, or forty-one weeks, and four and a half days each week, would make 184½ days. This, at even $5, would amount to but	922 50
Balance against him	$259 50

Mr. MCLANE asked where the balance was to come from. He thought that this curtailment of the producing power was decidedly a backward step. If the farmer did likewise, there would be no surplus grain, and less ships would be required for exportation. A vast injury to the country would ensue from a general application of the principle. Mr. HENRY WILSON, who procured the reduction of labor to eight hours, of men in Government employ, was considered in Massachusetts a benefactor to his race.

Mr. ROSS, in alluding to the contracts the Bricklayers' Society spoke of as having been taken by journeymen, said they could not show where $10,000 worth had been taken since the strike began. He remarked that it had been asserted in newspapers that the strike was soon to end. From private information he had, he felt that the encouragement to the bosses was greater now than ever. They must resist the arbitrary and tyrannical rule of the men. Every means must be used to put it down. Patience and firmness were all that was required.

A resolution was passed that the public sessions in future meetings should last but thirty minutes, and that after that period private discussions upon their business interests should ensue.

Another resolution was carried that they should adhere to their original resolution to regard ten hours as a day's work.

The Secretary reported that forty employers had ten hour men at work. An adjournment then took place until to-morrow, at 2 P. M.

The Case of James Lane—A Burglary Developed, and Arrest of the Alleged Burglars.

The TIMES of yesterday mentioned the fact of the arrest of JAMES LANE by Detectives EUSTACE and FARLEY, in whose house in Monroe-street was found a trunk filled with costly fabrics, consisting of satin window curtains, velvet cloaks, a velvet dress, and other articles, which were supposed to have been stolen. The goods were taken, with LANE, to Police Headquarters, where they were yesterday identified by Mr. ULYSSES D. FRENCH, of No. 47 East Twenty-fifth-street. It appeared, that during the absence of the occupants on the night of the 24th inst., the house of Mr. FRENCH was entered by burglars, and the articles found in LANE's possession, together with other property, carried away. LANE was, therefore, taken yesterday morning before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed for examination.

When arrested on the previous night LANE had claimed that the trunk had been left at his saloon, at the corner of Hester and Baxter streets, by three men, and had sent a note to his barkeeper that if these men called again to cause them to be arrested. Yesterday afternoon the barkeeper notified the officers at the Tombs that the men were at the saloon, and Roundsman CROKER and Officer MCARTHUR, of the Court Squad, proceeding to the saloon arrested WM. AKER, JAS. WILSON and WM. BURNETT, who were pointed out by the barkeeper as the men who had left the trunk in LANE's keeping. They were taken to Police headquarters and locked up.

New Grant and Colfax Club in Brooklyn

The Wilson, Grant and Colfax Club, called after the Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, has been organized, and will fling out its banner at No. 155 Pacific-street. CHARLES P. HAWLEY has been elected President, JAMES L. CROWINSHIELD, Vice-President, WM. A. WARFIELD, Secretary, and EDGAR M. LITTLE, Treasurer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.—At the regular monthly sale of Scranton coal yesterday, 30,000 tons were disposed of. The attendance at the sale was quite large, and the bidding brisk. The following prices were realized, being a considerable advance over those obtained at the sale in June: 5,000 tons lump, $4 10@$4 22½; 7,000 tons steamer, $4 25@$4 40; 5,000 tons grate, $4 65@$4 90; 3,000 tons egg, $4 50@$4 95; 5,000 tons stove, $5 00@$5 10; 5,000 tons chestnut, $4 05@$4 10. The following are the figures of the June sale: 8,000 tons lump, at $3 67½@$3 72½; 9,000 tons steamboat, $3 77½@$3 82½; 7,000 tons grate, $4 02½@$4 17½; 4,000 tons egg, $4 15@$4 50; 7,000 tons stove, $4 62½@$4 72½; 5,000 tons chestnut, $3 90@$4 02½ ℔ ton.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, discovered a fire in the cigar store of LEON SACHSE, No. 489 Broadway, and owing to the prompt alarm the flames, which had originated under the counter, were extinguished before any serious damage had been done. SOLOMON SACHSE, a clerk in the store, being found on the premises, was arrested by Officer HENDERSON, and was yesterday taken before Fire-Marshal BRACKETT. It appeared upon investigation that the stock of Mr. SACHSE is valued at $6,000, and that he has insurance for only $3,000, and also that the clerk has habitually slept in the store for some time past. It was also found that the fire had been accidentally caused by some matches which were kept under the counter, and Fire-Marshal BRACKETT therefore discharged SOLOMON SACHSE from custody.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. J. Evans of Colorado, Ex-Gov. William Dennison of Ohio, Senator D. S. Norton of Minnesota, Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy of Auburn, Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, and Hon. W. H. Hooper, of Utah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count Alacameni, of Havana; Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. W. Claflin, of Boston, and Judge J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Gens. Franklin and Graham, of the U. S. Army, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Robert Casson, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. W. P. Fessenden, of Portland, and Hon. B. Van Horn, of Lockport, are at the Astor House.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Yesterday MARY DONOHUE, who resides at No. 19 Howard-street, was taken before Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Police Court, by Officer LEWIS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, upon a charge of having stolen a silk dress valued at $50, a pair of sleeve buttons worth $20, and $15 in money from ALICE SHAW, of No. 180 Spring-street. The prisoner denied her guilt in the most positive terms, but it being alleged that a part of the stolen property had been found in her possession, she was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

AN UNRELIABLE TAILOR.—MEYER WHITEHEAD, of No. 45 Murray-street, made a complaint before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, stating that on the 16th day of December he had intrusted JACOB LEVY with the cloth of eleven coats, valued at $110, to be made up. LEVY never made any return and was arrested by Officer LAW, of the Court squad, upon a charge of stealing it. Being arraigned yesterday, the prisoner attempted no defence and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

POISONED BY A FALSE BEARD.—M. AUJAC, the tenor who plays the part of *Blue Beard* in the opera of "Barbe Bleue," at Niblo's Garden, has worn a false beard colored by verdigris. During the performance of Tuesday evening he was taken suddenly ill, and was unable to appear in the fourth act, and last evening the management was forced to substitute another performer in his *rôle*. It is stated that the illness of M. AUJAC has resulted from the poison with which his beard was colored.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Police Commissioner BRENNAN, as Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the family of the murdered policeman, JOHN SMEDICK, acknowledges the receipt of $20 from Messrs. GAMBLE & MCNEIL.

HORTICULTURAL.—The Fruit-grower's Club meet to-day at WHITLOCK's, No. 245 Broadway. There will be an exhibition of flowers and blackberries; a discussion at 1:30 P. M., and an essay by WILLIAM PARRY, of Cinnaminson, N. J.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The employes of the American Tea Company will make an excursion up the Hudson River this evening, being their seventh annual festival of the kind.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in Harlem River, at Two Hundred and Sixteenth-street. It was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified......CHARLES CARNAVAN, a boy, was severely injured at the saw-mill of J. F. EIFERT, No. 293 Madison-street, by a piece of timber falling on his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital......GEORGE CONNOLLY, who resides at No. 43 Madison-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of a Black Ball packet-ship, lying in East River, and was seriously injured. Sent to City Hospital......THOMAS FELL, the driver of the Second-avenue car which ran over MARY TIERNAY, as heretofore reported, was yesterday committed by Justice HOGAN to await the result of the injuries. ......OSCAR BASS having been found with a pair of iron knuckles in his pocket, was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN on a charge of carrying concealed weapons......DANIEL CARDOVAN, 6 years of age, was kicked in the face, yesterday afternoon, by a horse, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, and severely hurt. He was taken to his home, No. 610 West Thirty-eighth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BANNER RAISING IN BROOKLYN.—The Kings County Republican General Committee will raise their magnificent Grant and Colfax banner across Washington-street, this evening. The banner will be suspended from the building in which the General Committee holds its meetings at one end, and from the building on the opposite side of the street at the other end. The banner is twenty feet wide and thirty feet in depth, and bears life-size portraits of GRANT and COLFAX. The ceremony will take place at 7:30 o'clock, and immediately after the raising a meeting will be held in the Committee Rooms, at which speeches will be made in support of the candidates.

A NEW CORONER WANTED.—By the death of MICHAEL SLATTERY, late one of the Coroners in Brooklyn, Gov. FENTON has the responsibility thrown upon him of appointing a person to fill out the unexpired portion of the term. Among the candidates are ELIAS LYNCH, Ex-Coroner; CHARLES H. FLAVAN, Post Office clerk, and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRIME.—In the Essex Special Sessions, held at Newark, yesterday morning, the following cases were called up: Lizzie Herman, larceny, guilty; Michael McGrath, assault and battery, guilty; Prince Jackson, assault and battery, guilty; Sarah Long, larceny, guilty; John Hogan, assault and battery, guilty; Jacob Hang, assault and battery, pleaded not guilty; James McMahon, misdemeanor, pleaded not guilty; William Kersler, grand larceny, guilty; William Pelham, larceny, guilty; Charles G. Denning, assault and battery, pleaded not guilty; Bridget Hyland, assault and battery, pleaded not guilty; Jacob Falencia, assault and battery, guilty; Peter Fallow, assault and battery; pleaded not guilty; Daniel Worship, assault and battery, guilty; Austis Conway, grand larceny, guilty.

DEPRAVITY.—A little girl, from Trenton, named SARAH LONG, aged only 10 years, was arrested yesterday evening, in Newark, for having been caught in the act of stealing from the money-drawer in Mr. CHARLES DOWDEN's store, No. 169 Market-street, Newark. The little prisoner, who was committed for trial, is said to be one of a family of girls that took the life of a little girl, some time ago in Paterson, by throwing her into a well, in order to obtain her fine clothes......EDWARD GATFIELD, of No. 11 Prince-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday for dislocating the jaw of DANIEL BURNS, a boy, aged 15 years......JAMES DIENAN was also arrested in Newark for having bitten the face of his companion, EDWARD HOPE, while both were fighting.

ASSAULTS.—MICHAEL MCGRATH was arrested yesterday near the Centre-street station, Newark, while on his way to New-York. He attempted to leave the city because he had a few minutes before then brutally assaulted his wife for not having his dinner ready for him. Information of the attack by MCGRATH on his wife was given to the police, and this led to his arrest....AUGUST HILLER, of No. 120 Charlton-street, Newark, was arrested last evening for having assaulted WM. LISON, while on a sick bed. ..A man named JOHN HOGAN was arrested at Newark and committed for trial on the charge of attempting to rescue a prisoner from the custody of the police.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday evening last, Mr. DANIEL BRANEN was attacked by a party of roughs at East River-street, Newark, and felled senseless to the ground. They then took from his person $19 and a watch and chain valued at $40. When Mr. BRANEN returned to consciousness his assailants were not to be found. They have not since been captured; but from the description given of the leader of the gang, he is supposed to be a well-known ruffian who committed a similar offence before.

FIRE.—Early yesterday morning the frame building No. 179 James-street, Newark, occupied by J. RILEY & Co. as a shop for japanning brush handles, was burned; loss $1,500; half insured. The flames communicated to No. 181, occupied as a dwelling house by Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS. The side of the house and roof were burned, causing a loss of $500; fully insured.

THREATENING LIFE.—A woman, named ANN DOLAN, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday forenoon, on a Recorder's warrant, charged with having beat and choked MARY MCGOVERN, and threatened to take her life. Accused was committed to await examination.

CORRECTION.—The name of the President of the Grant and Colfax Club of Hoboken, was given in yesterday's paper as Capt. LEE. It ought to have been Capt. B. F. HART. The Club is well-organized and will doubtless do good service in the political campaign.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of the young man, ALONZO A. KNAPP, of Hudson City, who was drowned on Sunday last while fishing in the Hackensack River, was recovered at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Coroner WARREN gave a permit for burial.

INSULTING A LADY.—An old Jack tar, named WM. ALBAY, was fined $10 yesterday morning by Alderman MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, for having grossly insulted Mrs. DETMAR while passing along Exchange-place at 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

A POLICE OFFICER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—MARTIN V. ROSE, Police officer, shot himself accidentally yesterday morning in Jersey City. About 4 A. M. he was on his beat in Newark-avenue, and while swinging his club, it accidentally struck against a pistol which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. A discharge from the pistol was the result, the ball passing through the front of his right hand, and coming out at the back of the thumb. He is attended by Dr. REEVES.

THE WEST HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.—Up to 11 A. M. yesterday morning the unfortunate man MADDEN, stabbed by ROCHE, at West Hoboken, on Sunday last, had not died, but was fast sinking. CANAVAN is recovering.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A girl named HARVEY, aged 16 months, fell, yesterday, from the third story of EDGE's building, Jersey City, but was only slightly injured.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
42	In re Tappan to vacate assessment.	1/2	Evans vs. Easton, (3 cases.)
53	Gerow vs. Morrisser, President, &c.	193	Doellner vs. Steinhart et al.
153	Humphrey vs. Rogers.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for the October Term. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

COURT NOTICE.

During the July and August Terms non-jury causes only will be heard, all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 29.

Before Judge Brady.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The People ex rel. Reagan vs. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—This case came before the Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was sued out for the purpose of obtaining the release of a lad named John Reagan, who was, a short time since, found in company with another boy, charged with having stolen a quantity of old rope. It appears that young Reagan was sent to the House of Refuge and there imprisoned, his only offence being that, like "poor Tray," he was found in bad company.

The point most strongly insisted upon by counsel was that Commissioner Brennan had no right to go around to the several Police Stations and Courts and leave blanks to be filled, to send boys to the House of Refuge; and that the Commissioners had no law or authority authorizing them to send lads, under such circumstances, to any place other than the Almshouse. There being no appearance on behalf of the respondents, the Court, after taking into consideration the principles of law cited by the counsel for the relator, decided to allow the writ and discharge the boy from the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. An order was entered accordingly.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Berhard vs. Berhard; applications of this kind are not granted, unless the plaintiff shows a meritorious cause of action; the motion is denied without prejudice.

Cassidy vs. Patrick Cuff et al.; motion granted, on payment of $10 costs; judgment and execution to stand as security.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

By Judge Jones.

Henry Licht vs. John Bridehoff; the order of arrest is granted. (See 1st Duer, p. 667.)

V. Schick vs. Martin Schick; report confirmed and order signed.

Frank A. Dilworth vs. Jabez A. Bostwick; motion to make complaint more definite and certain denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Mary A. Prentice vs. Edward C. Richards; the preponderance of proof is in favor of the answer having been served in time. Motion for a writ of inquiry denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1868.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	110	1,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st	79¾
25,000 5-20s, C, '67	109¾	1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	94¾
10,000 do....s3	109½	11 Met. Bank	138¾
102,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅝	28 do....bet. call	128
		13 Shoe & Leather Bk	121
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	66¾	40 Fourth N. Bk.	105
1,000 do....2d call	66⅞	25 West. U. Tel	35¾
26,000 do	67	100 Pacific Mail	101¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x c bet. call	68	80 do	100¾
1,000 do....2d call	68	50 Del. & Hud. C. b.c.	131
1,000 do	69	200 Wells-Fargo Ex	26¾
68,000 do	69¾	100 do	26¾
20,000 N. C. 6s, x-c	72¾	400 do	26¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	72	100 do	27¼
5,000 do....2d call	72	100 do....2d call	27
16,000 Missouri St. 6s	91¾	100 U. S. Ex. Co.	46
34,000 do....s5	91½	300 Mer. U. Ex	24¾
7,000 N. Y. 7s, Bounty Loan....C	108¾	300 do. bet. call b30	24¾
5,000 Ga. St. 6s	82¾	800 N. Y. Cen. R.	135¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96¾	200 Erie R	68⅞
1,000 Erie 1st M	104¾	100 do....s60	68
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M	91¾	900 do....2d call s60	67⅞
2,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	81	10 Reading R.	95
4,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73¾	38 Mich. Cen.	119
1,000 Gt. W. 2d M	78	100 Illinois Cen....s60	150
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	93	100 Clev. & Pitts	88¾
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d.	90	400 do	88⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con	100	200 do....s60	88¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	107	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
1,000 West. U. Tel. 7s B.	90	200 do	[illegible]
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	101¾	200 do....2d call	[illegible]
3,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st East. Div.	84¾	400 Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
18,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st West. Div.	83	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
		100 do....3d call	[illegible]
		200 Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]
		500 do	[illegible]
		100 do....2d call	[illegible]
		110 New-Jer. Cen.	[illegible]
		500 P., Ft. W. & C.	110

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	3,000 West. U. Tel. 7s B	90
70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114¾	24 Merch'ts Ex. Bank	119
1,000 do	114¾	100 Canton Co	48
5,000 do	114¾	20 Pac. Mail	100
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65	112⅝	180 do	101
10,000 do	112¾	300 do	101
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109¾	100 Boston W. P.	17
25,000 do	109⅝	100 Bruns. C. L. Co.	[illegible]
7,000 5-20s, C., '67....c	109⅝	100 Adams Ex	52
10,000 5-20. ex C., '68..c	109⅝	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	27
8,000 do	109½	10 Am. Ex. Co.	46
18,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅝	120 Mer. U. Ex	24
		10 do	24
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. bet. call	69	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	135
10,000 do	67¾	200 do	135
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66¾	100 Erie R. Pf.	75
20,000 do	66⅞	200 Erie R.	68
10,000 do	66⅞	300 do....b30	69
10,000 do....s30	66⅞	100 M. S. & N. I.	92
10,000 do....s30	65¾	100 Ill. Cen. R....s60	150
15,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	72¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	81
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call	72	100 do	81
95,000 Missouri 6s	92	100 do	81
25,000 do	92¾	100 do....b30	82
50,000 do....s10	92	100 do....b30	82
8,000 Vir. St. 6s, New.	55¾	200 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
5,000 Ga. St. 6s	82¾	8,000 Clev. & Tol. R.	102
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83¾	20 Chic. & R. I.	108
9,000 C. & G. E. 1st	79¾	50 do	108
6,000 T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div.	83	100 Mil. & St. P.	74
		100 do	74
		100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	109
		30 do	110
		100 Chi. & Alton	138

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$25,000 Tenn. 6s. new	66¾	100 P., F. W. & C.	110
200 U. S Ex	46	100 do	110
300 Mer. U. Ex	24¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	92
200 N. Y. Cen	136¾	100 do....s10	92
600 do	136	300 Clev. & Pitts	89
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26¾	500 Cl. & Tol	103
100 Erie R....b3	69¾	50 do	102
3000 Reading R....b30	95¾	400 Chi. R. I. & P	108
800 do	95¾	100 do....s3	108
600 do	95¾	800 Chi. & N. W.	82
400 do....c	95¾	200 do	82
400 Tol., W. & W	51	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
200 M. & St. P.	75¾	200 do....c	82
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67	100 P. F. W. & C.	110
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26¾	200 do	110
200 do	27	100 Ohio & Miss. R....s3	30
60 Adams Ex	53	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	92
100 Quicksilver	22½	10 do	91
600 Pacific Mail	100¾	400 Clev. & Pitts	88
200 do....s10	100¾	200 Clev. & Tol	102
100 do	100¾	600 Chic., R. I. & P	108
200 do....b10	100¾	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	81
100 West. U. Tel	35	300 do	81
200 N. Y. Cen	135¾	500 do	81
100 Tol., W. & W....b3	51¾	200 do	81
100 Mil. & St. P.	75¾	300 do....c	81
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
100 do....b3	82¾	200 Erie R.	68

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$25,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c. s15	67¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109
2,000 do	67½	100 O. & M. R....s15	30
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	92
200 Wells-Fargo Ex	27¾	200 Clev. & P....b10	88
100 Canton Co	48½	200 Clev. & Tol.	102
300 Pacific Mail	101¾	200 do	102
200 do	101⅛	100 U. S. Ex	46
250 Adams Ex	52¾	100 Chi., R. I. & P	108
100 do	52¾	100 do	108
100 N. Y. Cen	135¾	600 do	108
400 do	135⅜	400 do....b3	108
300 Erie R.	68¾	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	82
200 Reading R.	94¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	82
100 Tol., W. & W	51¾	400 do	82
100 Mil. & St. P.	74¾	100 do....b10	82
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82¾		

WEDNESDAY, July 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 144⅛@¼@⅜@½ ℔ cent., the market strong on speculative purchases, based in part on the calculation heretofore referred to, that the Alaska Appropriation of $7,200,000 will reduce the ability of the Treasury to come into the market as a seller for some time to come. The speculators also assume that the whole of this sum must soon go to Europe in Gold Coin, in the absence of a sufficient supply of Exchange to make so large a remittance in Bills practicable. But this may, and we believe will prove a mistake. We understand that Messrs. BARING some months ago advanced the whole amount to the Russian Government, in the expectation by the latter that the appropriation might be delayed by our Congress until next Winter. The money is, therefore, now placed in control of Messrs. BARING and their New-York correspondents, to be remitted at their convenience, or employed here, as the case may be, until the Commercial Exchanges on this side are more favorable for its transmission to London, where, at present, Money is only worth 1@2 ℔ cent. per annum. The rather lower Cable quotations to-day for United States 5-20s and for Cotton were also used in the Gold Room to keep the advance in Gold. The Export by the Cunarder to-day is only $187,000, and we hear of no preparations for the succeeding steamers. Exchange on London is 110@110¼, the actual sales varying between these figures for 60-day Bills, and 110⅝@110⅞ ℔ cent. for Short-sight Bills. Money to the Brokers is 3 ℔ cent. on Gold and on the Public Funds, and 4@5 ℔ cent. on the approved collateral. The leading old established Stock Exchange houses are supplied at 3@4 ℔ cent., without much reference to the class of collateral. The balances offered by the Banks and Bankers are in excess of the daily wants of the Street, the more so as the speculative dealings, such as we had in June, in the Public Funds, are greatly diminished in volume, and the sums carried on speculation even more reduced. The old 5-20s of 1862 have been heavily drawn upon for transmission abroad, and, for the moment, are scarce on the Street. The 10-40s, notwithstanding the recent strong advance to 108⅝ ℔ cent., are also in limited supply.

On the Stock Exchange there was an active time in nearly all the Border State Bonds, and up to about 3 o'clock P. M. the advance on yesterday's sales was quite general, about ½@1 ℔ cent. each on the Bonds of Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouris. Near the close of the Afternoon old Board, a telegraphic rumor was circulated that the Tennessee Legislature had resolved to fund the July coupons, and the matured and maturing principal and interest for three years to come, into new 30 year Bonds. Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS have shown us a private dispatch, from a source at Nashville that they entirely rely upon, to the purport that such a measure did pass the State Senate this morning unanimously. The preamble to the Bill sets forth the reasons for this measure. The report caused a reaction to 65@65½ for the new, and 67@67½ for the old Bonds. The telegraph to-night will probably further information to the Associated Press. The Missouris advanced to 92@92¼ ℔ cent., and are made strong by the announcement in this morning's papers, by telegraph from St. Louis, that the Pacific Railway Company are providing the means to purchase and surrender for cancellation $5,000,000 Missouri State Bonds in settlement of the original lien of the State for bonds advanced to build the road. This telegraphic news is followed to-day by the official announcement of the new Mortgage Loan of the Pacific Company of Missouri, by the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., which will be found at the close of this column. We hope to make further reference to the most favorable features and complete security of this Gold bearing Loan in our next paper.

The Railway Share market worked very irregularly through the day. The opening sales of New-York Central, Erie and Rock Island were at firm prices, but most of the Western list lacked spirit, and later in the day the Northwest Stocks gave way to 82@81¼ ℔ cent., influencing a dull and rather heavy feeling on nearly all the Roads, including the New-York Central and Erie. Rock Island fell at one time to 107¼@107⅛; St. Paul Preferred to 82½@83 ℔ cent. and the Common to 74¼@74⅛ ℔ cent. At the late Boards, Northwests rallied ½@1 ℔ cent., and the general temper of the market was better.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. Gold was strong at 144⅜@144½ ℔ cent.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅝
American Gold Coin	144	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅜	65
Virginia Bonds, old	55¼	55¼
Missouri Bonds	91⅞	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	72
New-York Central	136	136⅜
Erie Railway	69	68⅞
Hudson River	138½	138½
Reading Railway	95¼	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	108⅞
Northwest Common	82⅜	82¼
Northwest Preferred	82½	82⅜
Michigan Southern	92¼	92⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89	89⅛
Pacific Mail Company	100	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83¼	82⅛
St. Paul Common	75¼	74⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,090,810 04; payments, $539,453 47; balance, $83,455,356 99. The receipts include for Customs, $390,000; for Gold Notes, $121,000.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 coup., 1868	109¾
6 ℔ c. $1,000, 1881	115¾	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	110
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	123
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	End coup., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111¾	10-40 reg.	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	109⅛	6's Currency	102⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	109⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108¾	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99¾
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108¾	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99¾
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s 1877	99¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101	Illinois war loan	99¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101¾	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	98
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101¾	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	92
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	67
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	65
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	98	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	96	Georgia 6s	82
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	91½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72½
Kentucky 6s	95	Missouri 6s	92½
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	California 7s	132
		Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	138¾
Merchants'	120	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	121
America	142	Corn Exchange	125
Phenix	107¾	Marine	150
North River	107	Commonwealth	114
State of New-York	120	Park	151
Commerce	122¾	Central National	108
Ocean	106	Fourth National	104¾
American Exchange	120¾	Ninth National	109¾
Bank of the Republic	125	Tenth National	97¾
Irving	108	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95¾	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Es.	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77¾
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	103	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 1st M., Ex.	104¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97¼	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Clev. & Tol. S F.	101¾
[illegible]	91	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	103¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102¾
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92¾
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 3d M.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. Con. 1st M. 8s, '82	116¾	Clev. & P. 4th M.	76¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	101	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1875	120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	81	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. int. Bds.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible] & West'n bds.	96	Chi. & Gd. East'n 1st M.	79
[illegible] L. & W. 2d M.	99¾	Bost. Hart. & Erie g'd.	[illegible]

Having called the attention of the Comptroller of the National Currency at Washington to the apparent incompleteness of the Capital account in his Quarterly Schedule of July 23, we have received in reply the following revised Schedule as to all the items of the July aggregated Report:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1868.

Abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1868, before the commencement of business:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	$655,525,346 51
United States bonds deposited to secure circulation	339,354,100 00
United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits	37,783,150 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	43,057,350 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,979,333 80
Due from National Banks	113,552,326 96
Due from other banks and bankers	9,458,547 63
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	22,669,666 32
Current expenses	2,918,664 14
Premiums	2,427,524 37
Checks and other cash items	124,042,081 43
Bills of National Banks	13,199,335 00
Bills of other banks	342,550 00
Specie	20,816,374 95
Fractional currency	1,916,742 97
Legal-tender notes	99,643,192 00
Compound interest notes	19,740,950 00
Three per cent. certificates	44,890,000 00
Aggregate	$1,571,317,136 08

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$419,806,511 00
Surplus fund	75,876,167 40
Undivided profits	33,469,781 41
National Bank notes outstanding	294,676,604 00
State Bank notes outstanding	3,165,771 00
Individual deposits	575,644,604 05
United States deposits	24,456,333 95
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,468,540 25
Due to National Banks	113,254,238 49
Due to other banks and bankers	27,488,584 53
Aggregate	$1,571,317,136 08

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

NOTE.—The above is published in lieu of the abstract dated July 23, 1868, from which the reports of forty-four banks were inadvertently omitted.

Pacific Railroad (of Missouri)—Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their six per cent. gold bonds at 95 ℘ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis 283 miles to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 33
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & Co.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprize. Already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & Co.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD, with the fostering care of the Government, is rapidly building, and will be completed in 1869. The bulk of the actual settlement, the richest lands and mines, as well as the most important trade, are along the western half of the Route.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, who control this favored portion of the line, have already built, equipped, and paid for their Road across the Sierra Nevada, and are extending it toward Salt Lake with a rapidity and thoroughness unparelleled. Besides a mileage upon all through traffic, they have exclusively a heavy and lucrative local business between San Francisco, Eastern California, Nevada, Idaho and Utah. The net earnings upon the two hundred miles now operated are already three times more than the interest liabilities assumed thereupon.

We offer the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS' BONDS (principal and interest in gold) for the present, at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. At this time they pay more than 8 per cent. upon the investment, and have, from *National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.*

Information furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents Central Pacific Railroad Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Columbia-st., No. 44, 15.10x50	$7,300
Lot No. 165, Beekman est., 82d-st.	1,000
2d-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	25,000
26th-st., s. s., lot No. 134, Bellevue est., 25x98.9	7,700
54th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	22,000
83d-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	9,000
59th-st., s. s., 261.1½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.6¾x100.8¼	1,000
49th-st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.8¼	8,000
80th-st., n. w. corner Bloomingdale road, 77.5x201.5 x94.7x202	48,000
86th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100.8¼x100	12,500
Madison-av., n. w. corner 58th-st., 25x100.5	40,000
1st-av., w. s., 52 ft. s. of 8th-st., 50x24.6	20,000
1st-av., s. e. corner 114th-st., 25x125.10 Grand-st., No. 78	28,000
1st-av., e. s., 75.10 ft. n. of 113th-st., 25x125.10x50x 201.1x145x75.10	3,000
3d-av., w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x75	18,300
10th-av., Nos. 441, 443, 445 and 447, 82.2x75	54,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, s. e. cor. 8th-st., basement, 4 years, per year	$1,600
Broadway, s. e. cor. 8th-st., No. 754, 8 years and 9 months, per year	8,000
46th-st., No. 411 e., 3 years, per year	50
51st-st., s. s., 601 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, 21 years, per year	360
11th-av., e. s., between 21st and 22d sts., 98.8x75, 21 years, per year	1,200
11th-av., e. s., between 21st and 22d-sts., 24.8x75, 21 years, per year	300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Br... 250 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 50x 107.6	$8,000
Bro... ft. n. w. of Middleton-st., 20 x65	1,085
Charles-place, e. s., 200 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 7.4x101.8 x232	250
Church-st., n. s., 86.3 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100	400
Eckford-st., w. s., 347.5 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 50x100	1,500
Hicks-st., e. s., lot No. 14, J. M. Hicks' map, 3d Ward, 25x100	250
Leonard-st., e. s., 85 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 20x100	3,200
Madison-st. and Bay-av., n. e. corner, 125x180	1,400
Meserole-st. and Bushwick Boulevard, s. e. corner, 25x80	2,150
Sackett-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., h. and l., 20x100	5,400
Sullivan-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 35x100x10.3 x—	625
Sullivan-st., w. s., 347.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	5,200
Van Brunt-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Commerce-st., 25x90	2,500
Walworth-st., e. s., 122.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 22.9x 100x21.9x100	5,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., lot No. 826, map W. P. Powers' prop., 25x100	7,000
5th-st., n. s., 381 ft. e. of 5th-av., 60x90, deed June 1, 1868	7,200
5th-st., n. s., 381 ft. e. of 5th-av., 60x90, deed July 20, 1868	7,200
7th-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of North 7th-st., 61x19x27x29 x27	600
13th-st., n. w. s., lots No. 290 and 291, map J. Dimon's property	600
Bedford-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., 25x75	500
Bedford-av., e. s., 303 ft. n. of Park-av., 22x100	4,100
Franklin-av., n. s., 21.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 21.2x78	4,000
Fulton-av., n. s., and Macdougal-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-av., 6 lots	3,750
Fulton-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x80	6,200
Hamilton-av. and Clinton-st., n. w. cor. h. and l., 99.6 30x—x81x90.6	nom.
Rochester-av. and Dean-st., s. e. cor., 50x100	550
Tompkins-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Hart-st., 25x100	1,400
Throop-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 25x100	2,000
3d-av. and 12th-st., southerly cor., 75x100	7,000

Leases Recorded.

Richards-st., e. s. 80 ft. s. w. of Sullivan-st., 20 x100, 10 years, per year	$76
Montrose-av., No. 68, h. and l., 5 years per year	750

Flatbush.

Clove road, n. s., adjoining Vandeveer's, 328x250, 6x302x36	$2,200
Clove road, n. s., adjoining Vandeveer's, 218.6x270, 8x202.4x360	3,500
Lawrence-st., w. s., 160.8 ft. n. of road from Canarsie, 23.4x75	200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Willow-st., e. s., 50 ft. from Owen-st., lots No. 48, and 49, Riker's map	$5,025
Academy-st., s. s., lots Nos. 624, 626, 628, each 25x 100	5,000

Flushing.

Whitestone road, w. s., Howland estate, 29 acres upland and meadow	$3,500

Jamaica.

Hempstead and Jamaica road, s. s., adjoining Sherwood's, 5 acres	$5,000
Hempstead and Jamaica road, s. s., adjoining L. Elderts & Marsden property, 9¼ acres	1,800

Newtown.

Land adjoining I. Rapelyea, estate of Thos. Moore, 44 acres	nom.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

North New-York.

Boston road, e. s., lot No. 2, block No. 24, E. Hertlings, 28x78x25x91	$5,500
Willis-av., e. s., lot No. 1, block No. 23, E. Willis' property, 25x100	800
Willis-av., w. s., lot No. 26, block No. 14, E. Willis' property, 25x106	750
144th-st., s. s., lot No. 23, block No. 17, E. Willis' property, 25x100	800
135th-st., n. s., lot No. 266, block No. 9, C. S. Brown's property, 25x100	1,500
143d-st., s. s., lot No. 31, block No. 13, C. C. Hunter's property, 25x100	2,800
Willis-av., e. s., lots Nos. 2, 3, block No. 20, Edwd. Willis' property, 50x100	1,800

Eastchester.

6th-av., e. s., Mount Vernon, lot No. 488, J. McClosky's, 100x175	$75
10th-av., w. s., Central Mount Vernon, lots Nos. 2, 3, 11, 12, 91, C. Eckert's, each 50x150	1,750
9th-av., w. s., Central Mount Vernon, lot No. 108, Konrad Oster's, 50x100	90

Greenburg.

Highland road, n. s., Dobbs' Ferry, J. Wilde, Jr., 1 1-10 acres	$3,500

Ossining.

New-av., south from Croton-av., e. s., J. McCord's, 50x191x50x194	$1,000
Briar Cliff-av., n. s., Abm. Jones', 170x232x170x233	2,000
Road from Sparta to old Albany Post road, s. s., G. Slater's, 60x100	1,000

Rye.

Lyons Point, near Portchester, L. B. Loder, h. and l.	$6,500
Union-av., lot No. 17, Smith's property, 50x50 Union-av., lot No. 18, Smith's property, 50x50	2,500

Somers.

10 acres and house of Harvey Green, adjoining Yorktown line	$1,200

West Farms.

3d-av., e. s., lots Nos. 218, 219, Mount Eden, R. Woolf's, 100x100	$300

Westchester.

Lafayette-st., s. s. Unionport, lot No. 410, S. E. Byrnes, 69x303x91x301	$382

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bay-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 35x100	$3,000
Wayne-st., s. s., 36.8 w. of Henderson-st., 20x58.6	10,000

Hoboken.

Madison-st., lot No. 13, block No. 17, 25x100	$1,150
Newark-st., n. s., 117.6 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 17.6x 50, (½ share)	5,000

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., s. s., 256 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25 x100	$625
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, w. s., adjoining Cornelison's, 1,113x324x660x159x582x640	5,000

Bergen.

Lip-av. and Grant-st., westerly cor., 116x200x89x201	$4,000

Kearney.

John-st., e. s., 146 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x97.9	$310

Harrison.

Sussex and 4th sts., s. w. cor., 25x100	$425

Belleville.

Quarry-st., e. s., 250 ft. from William-st., 50x100	$150

Newark.

Brunswick-st., s. s., Wilson's property, 27x112	$650
New-st., s. s., 140 ft. from Hudson-st., 30x106	300
Pacific-st., e. s., 35 ft. from Warrick-st, 43x47	860
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., W. Paulin's property, 30 x160	5,550
6th-st., w. s., W. T. Rae's property, 75x200	6,800

South Orange.

2d-st., s. w. s., D. E. Reeves' property, 50x100	$550
Avenue to Newark, n. s., J. O'Brien's property, 3½ acres	2,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	50	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	2,655	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	54
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	7,330	Lard, pkgs	25
Corn, bushels	34,059	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	132	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	13,820	Petroleum, bbls	813

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock, 906 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 30,000 tons were speedily disposed of at slightly advanced prices, including 5,000 tons Lump, $4 10@$4 22½; 7,000 tons Steamer, $4 25@$4 40; 5,000 tons Grate, $4 65@$4 90; 3,000 tons Egg, $4 50@$4 95; 5,000 tons Stove, $5 05@$5 10; 5,000 tons Chestnut, $4 05@$4 10 ℘ ton of 2,240 ℔s., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and firm, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c @ 17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c. @15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14¾c., all in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand and a trifle firmer, but closes tamely. Sales have been reported of 2,260 bales, including 2,160 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	23	23	23½@—
Good Ordinary	25¾	25¾	26 @26¼
Low Middling	27¾	27¾	28 @28¼
Middling	29¾	29¾	30 @30¼
Good Middling	33	33	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,267
Receipts last week	3,911
Receipts preceding week	5,795
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	382,725
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	608,247
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,419
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	47,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,184,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,861,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,701,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,521,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	75,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	146,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been firm in price, on a fair trade demand, chiefly for fresh ground low and medium grades, the offerings of which have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 65; very interior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 30@$9 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 25@$10 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 70@$9 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85@$7 65
Extra State	8 30@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 35@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 70@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 65@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 40@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 15@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 bbls. at $8 60@ $9 80 for very poor to fair, and $9 80@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 850 sacks at $10@$12 75, as extremes, for extras ℘ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 60@$10 for common to choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 480 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 85 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 @$6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at full rates for desirable lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bushels, including Red Canada (Winter) at $2 30; White Michigan at $2 55@$2 56; No. 1 Spring part at $1 95, in store; White Southern at $2 42@$2 50; Red and Amber do. at $2 25@$2 35 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand, but at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 153,000 bushels at $1 02½@$1 11¼ for unsound and damp to prime new Mixed Western; $1 10 for kiln-dried do.; $1 16@$1 19 for Yellow and White Western ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats have been in fair request, but quoted a trifle lower. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels Western at 84c. afloat, and 83c. to arrive ℘ bushel. Small lots of new crop Jersey were disposed of at 82c.@84c. ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 28, 1868: Champion, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. F. Morton, Buffalo, corn; Mary Ann Clarke, Buffalo, corn; Fayette, Oswego, corn; Augusta, Buffalo, corn; City of Washington, Buffalo, oats; Frank Fostier, Oswego, wheat; Crusade, Buffalo, oats; Robert Barnard, Buffalo, wheat; William Walker, Buffalo, corn; M. M. Siver, Buffalo, corn; D. W. C. Parshal, Buffalo, oats; Laverette, Buffalo, corn; M. Rowe, Buffalo, corn; Julia Shepard, Buffalo, oats; William Munger, Oswego, corn; Fayette, Oswego, corn; Tip Top, Oswego; corn; J. T. Merriman, Oswego, corn; Gibraltar, Buffalo, corn; Ellen, Buffalo, corn; M. J. Patterson, Buffalo, corn; William Lord, Buffalo, corn; Island Home, Buffalo, oats; Monticello, Buffalo, corn; E. W. Griffen, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Duncan, Montezuma, oats.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at 70c. @75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand since our last, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c @30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c. @15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c @35c.; Belgians, 20c. @25c. ℘ ℔. We find in the Albany *Argus* of this morning the following extract from a circular of Messrs. SMITH, WEMPLE & Co., of that city: "Nothing new in prices to report. The same unprecedented dullness still pervades our market; and all grades, from the weakest New-York State to fair Wisconsin and prime Bavarians, are only sold in small quantities, and at very low prices when compared with the price obtained for the same class of Hops ten months ago. Everybody is or has been disappointed. One year ago nearly every grower, dealer and brewer in the United States was satisfied or firmly believed that the crops were too light to give even a fair supply to the trade, and ere another crop could be harvested good Hops would command 75c. ℘ ℔. But let us see where the mistake was. We will assume that the actual consumption in the United States is 100,000 bales, and that at the commencement of the harvest in 1867 the old Hops in brewers' hands did not exceed 15,000 bales. We then required 85,000 bales—and did we grow that number? We say yes, and more, if we include inferior grades. But let us see:

	Bales
Wisconsin produced not less than	35,000
New-York State furnished as many of all grades	35,000
We next place, for illustration, State of Vermont	7,000
And the State of Maine	4,000
And we then have left [where Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent, though not equal to those named) New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and even California, we will say for them only	10,000
We then have in round numbers	91,000

Which leaves us only 6,000 bales on hand against 15,000 last year; and, if this be so, the question arises, why are they a drug in the market now, while last year at this time they were selling at high prices? Every reader has the answer at his tongue's end. We have not taken into account the vast amount of Bavarian and Belgium Hops that have been thrown upon our market during the past year; an amount more than equal to the growth of all the United States except New-York and Wisconsin, which gives us an excess over last year of about one-half, or 15,000 bales. The mistake, then, was not so much of a mistake after all, taking only the American growth into consideration; but the miscalculation was in the foreign crops, and the fatal mistake made by most or very many of our hop-growers, dealers and brewers, (not excepting SMITH, WEMPLE & Co.,) was the starting and holding our own growth so high that we invited a foreign article, much better than a large portion of our own, to supplant and take the place the native commodity should occupy. We now see the error made in the past, and ask the question, 'Will we be caught in the same trap this year, even should the crop be a light one?' We hope not. The stock of Hops on hand and unsold, including Bavarian, is probably 20,000 bales; and we will suppose the brewers hold 15,000 bales, which will foot up 35,000 bales, or one-third of all that will be required for the coming year; and with a present prospect of growing double the amount of last year, we ask again, will our growers hold for a high price, or will they fix the price so that dealers can ship our surplus out of the country, thereby turning the table upon our foreign friends by placing our Hops in their market to compete with their own growth? We place these facts squarely before the Hop-growers of the United States."

HIDES—The receipts at this port, week ending today, have been 43,907 Hides; sales 42,390 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22¼ ℔s., 19c., gold, as they run; 3,400 Dry Corrientes, 21¼ ℔s., 20½c., gold, selected; 4,300 Dry Montevideo, 21½ ℔s., 21½c., gold, selected; 2,600 Dry Rio Grande Kips, part to arrive, 12@14 ℔s., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., 20c., gold, selected; 600 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., 17½c., gold, as they run; 3,300 Dry Vera Cruz, 20@21 ℔s., 17½c., gold, as they run; 4,500 Dry Matamoras, 23@ 25 ℔s., 17c.@17½c., gold, as they run; 3,200 Dry Mexican Kips, to arrive, 12 ℔s., private terms; 200 Dry Pernambuco, 14 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry California, to arrive, 22½ ℔s., private terms; 1,500 Dry Texas, 23 ℔s., private terms; 1,800 Dry Texas Kips, 13 ℔s., private terms; 1,700 D. S. Matamoras, 33 ℔s., 15½c.@15¾c., gold, as they run; 400 D. S. Pernambuco, 30 ℔s., private terms; 2,500 W. S. Rio Grande Cow, part to arrive, 50 ℔s., 12c., gold, selected; 300 W. S. Para, 45 ℔s., 11c., gold, selected; 890 W. S. Matamoras, 53 ℔s., 16c., currency, selected; 2,200 W. S. Texas, 60@70 ℔s., 14c.@15c., currency, selected; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 13½c.@ 14c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 148,300 (same time last year, 131,800) and 145 bales, as follows: 90,700 Buenos Ayres, 20,300 Montevideo, 8,300 Rio Grande, 2,000 Porto Cabello, 5,000 Mexican, 600 Central American, 900 Parahiba, 15,000 Texas, 5,500 D. S. African, 145 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The inquiry is mainly for Oak tannages; prices are unchanged. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@ 41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* says: "The market during the past few days has been fairly active. The attendance of buyers has been good and some have already commenced making arrangements for purchasing their Winter supply. Included in the business of the week have been several large sales, most of which have been left in the yards, thus rendering the freighting business dull. The receipts during the week have been moderate, owing to detentions on the Erie Canal, but the quantity afloat is large. The Canal week does not close until Friday next, hence we are without our usual weekly statement from the Collector. The entries on his book for the six days are 2,850,000 feet by the Champlain and 4,569,000 f. by the Erie Canal. We make no change in prices, which are steady and well sustained. The Chicago receipts of Lumber for the week ending July 25 were 33,805,000 feet, against 22,965,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would make the aggregate receipts for the year 450,742,000 feet, against 361,453,000 feet in 1867, an increase for this year of 89,289,000 feet.

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending July 20 and July 27, were:

	July 20. Feet.	July 27. Feet.
Buffalo	9,523,500	7,529,600
Oswego	10,471,300	9,276,000
Total	19,994,800	16,799,600

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 23, were:

	Bd's and Sct'lg. Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	170,274,900	18,785	51,095	13,546,000
1867	123,820,000	9,623	......	12,069,000

Vessels are plenty; freights dull and unchanged."

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request including Port Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@ 90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 80@$4; Resin at $2 80@$8 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 89c. @90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 07; Olive, $2 35@ $2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 54,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 52x52, 7¾c.; 8,000 do., 56x60, 8c; 2,000 do, 56x60, 7¾c.; 7,000 do., 60x64, 8½c.; 9,000 do., 64x64, 9c., extra; 10,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c., standards; 12,000 do., 64x64, 8½c., common; 3,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c., extra. at the close.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 37, closing at $28 37, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@ $28 37 for old Mess; $24@$24 37 for Prime Mess; $28 50 for Thin Mess; and $22 25@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales have been likewise reported of 25,000 bbls. new Mess at $28 50, buyer first half of August; $28 50@$28 56, seller September; and $28 25, seller October. Cut Meats continue in good request and firm; sales equal to 490 pkgs. at 15½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21½c. for bagged Hams, and 21c. for Pickled Hams, in tight packages, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues quiet but steady; 75 boxes ice-cured sold at 16¾c.@17c. Lard has been in more demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for prime to choice steam, ℘ ℔.; also 250 tcs. prime steam, seller September, at 18c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams continue quite dull at $26@$33 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter is salable and firm. Cheese continues in request and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ ℔	.35	@45
Pennsylvania, ℘ ℔., fresh pails	.35	@45
State, firkins, ℘ ℔	.36	@40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ ℔	.38	@40
Welsh tubs, ℘ ℔	.33	@37
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ ℔	.28	@30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ ℔	.26	@29
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ ℔	.28	@30
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ ℔	.27	@30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ ℔	.22	@25

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ ℔	.15	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ ℔	.13½	@14½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ ℔	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ ℔	.12	@13½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	.7	@10

SKINS—Deer have been purchased during the week ending to-day to the amount of 50,000 ℔s. Para at 62½c.@65c., 5,000 ℔s. California at 35c. and 2,000 ℔s. Mexican at 52½c. currency; 5,000 ℔s. Guatemala at 50c. gold, for export; 10,000 ℔s. Honduras, and 5,000 ℔s. Central American on private terms. Receipts for the week have been 54 bales Para, 28 bales Aspinwall, 54 bales Sisal and Vera Cruz, 30 bales Porto Cabello, and 17 bales Texas. Goat have been in fair demand and firm.

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm and somewhat brisker. Sales have been reported since our last of 925 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 215 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 13¾c.@ 16½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 58,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12½c. @12¾c.; 34,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17½c.@19c., and 27,000 ℔s. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in bond, at 52c.@53c. ℘ gallon—holders subsequently claiming 55c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 59,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5¼d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol, 2,200 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔s.; 150 tons Oil Cake on private terms, ℘ ton. For Cork and a market, a charter was reported, with 18,000 bushels Grain, on private terms.

The Crops in Virginia—The Late Rains.

From the Richmond Whig, July 27.

The rains we have recently had will be worth millions upon millions of dollars to the country. Fortunately our wheat and oat crops escaped the drought. They were made and harvested under favorable circumstances. The season being much later than usual, the corn is backward, and the rains will bring it up and enable it to pass on to August. The critical period for corn usually falls in that month, and if favored then with seasonable rains we may confidently count upon an abundant corn harvest. Many of the truck farms and vegetable gardens have suffered severely. The recent rains will revive and restore them, and our markets will soon show the results of this improvement. While the corn crop is not the money crop, it is as necessary as money. Without it the other crops would have to be retained by the farmers for domestic consumption, and there would be no money crop but tobacco. The importance of the corn crop cannot be overestimated. It furnishes bread for families and laborers; it enters into a great variety of household preparations; it fattens the hogs we raise, the horses that plow our fields, and all the animals and fowls that contribute to our support. Our poverty and all the uncertainties and contingencies to which we are subject causes us to look with an almost painful solicitude to our agricultural operations. Persons who in times past never thought of the weather except so far as it affected their personal comfort and convenience, now watch it with intense interest.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 27, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

[*Concluded.*]

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution requesting Board of Education to place clock in cupola of school-house in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 7th day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 7th day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 9th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 7th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murphy—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution to procure copies of all bills presented to the Legislature affecting the interests of the City, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 24th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 9th day of March, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 11th day of March, 1868, without his approval or objections thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 24th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit J. Duncan's Sons to lay a crosswalk from southeast corner of Fourteenth-street and University-place, to northeast corner, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 29th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 10th day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 10th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit James Purcell to retain lamp front of northwest corner of King and Varick streets, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 2d day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 10th day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 10th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Wm. Jennings to erect balcony front of No. 397 Hudson-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 14th day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 14th day of March, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 16th day of March, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 14th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Reynolds—

Resolved, That the resolution to repeal resolution for paving with Belgian pavement Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 10th day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 14th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 14th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Reynolds—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Stafford & Brothers to regulate, &c., west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and south side of Sixtieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 14th day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 16th day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 17th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution either by any department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 14th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murphy—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution to cancel contract for regulating, &c., Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 10th day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, on the 21st day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 24th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 10th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Manhattan Ice Company to erect bridge and scale on Pier No. 54, North River, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 23d day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 26th day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 27th day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 26th day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Eckard & Winder to pave sidewalk with Belgian pavement front of Nos. 214, 216 and 218 East Fifty-fifth-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 30th day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 4th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 6th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 4th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the resolution to transfer tax of one hundred and fifteen dollars, 1866, from Ward No. 1,401 to 1,404, North Moore-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, on the 13th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 18th day of April, and received from the Mayor on the 21st day of April, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 18th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That the resolution repealing all resolutions and ordinances for laying Belgian pavement, not already contracted for, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th day of May, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 14th day of May, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Piggott—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Wm. J. Sharkey to place ornamental lamps on lamp-post front of No. 202 Broadway, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 14th day of May, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 15th day of May, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 11th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution relative to the death of Col. Garrett Dyckman, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 23d day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 23d day of May, and received from the Mayor on the 25th day of May, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 23d day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution relative to the death of Ex-President Buchanan, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 2d of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 2d day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 3d day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any Department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they hereby are confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 2d day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Scannel—

Resolved, That the resolution to appoint Garret J. Byrne a City Surveyor, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 23d May of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 4th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 6th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the 4th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murphy—

Resolved, That the resolution to amend a resolution to permit Ione Yacht Club to build boat-house, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 6th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 13th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 6th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Nassau Boat Club to erect, on south side of pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, boat-house, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 4th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 14th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 14th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That the resolution to change the name of Elizabeth-street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, to Wyoming-place, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 21st day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, on the 13th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 21st day of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Odell—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit John Delaney to place watering-trough at northwest corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 18th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 27th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 28th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted by the Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 18th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Ellis N. Crow to place a watering-trough in front of Nos. 137 and 139 Thompson-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 27th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 28th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 27th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Loeb Brothers to construct sewer from corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue to North River, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, on the 27th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 27th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 29th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 27th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hoffman—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Solomon Simon to lay drain-pipe from No. 704 East Thirteenth-street to East River, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 18th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 27th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 29th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 18th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Richard French to extend sidewalk from Frankfort-street to No. 11 Chatham-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 4th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board or Councilmen on said 11th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Scannel—

Resolved, That the resolution to appoint Thomas C. Knox a Commissioner of Deeds, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 7th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 13th day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 7th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Scannel—

Resolved, That the resolution to appoint William Burrill a Commissioner of Deeds, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit property owners on Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, between Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, to grade and pave, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 14th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 14th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the said 14th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Joseph O'Neil to curb, &c., north side of Seventy-first, between Avenue A and First-avenue, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 14th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Councilmen claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 18th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 22d day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 18th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham:

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Schultheiss & Co. to inclose Twenty-first-street, from Avenue A to East River, from June 25 to July 7, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 18th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 22d day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the said 18th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution to open Little Water-street, north from Worth-street, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 6th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 22d day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the 6th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Eugene Vattell to remove lamp-post from No. 819 to No. 896 Broadway, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 21st day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 25th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 26th day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 21st day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution relative to the reception of Major-Gen. G. B. McClellan, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 21st day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 25th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 28th of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 21st day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Reynolds—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit R. Parker to retain platform on Pier No. 93, North River, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 7th day of May, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 3d day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect, and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 7th day of May, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the resolution to amend resolution repealing all ordinances and resolutions for Belgian pavement, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 1st day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 2d day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 1st day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit John Halpin to construct a watering trough on southwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and First-avenue, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, on the 8th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 9th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 10th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 9th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the ordinance to amend an ordinance making annual appropriations for 1868, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 8th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 11th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Thompson—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Bryant's Minstrels to erect show lamps at Fourteenth-street and Broadway, and Third and Fourth avenues, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 13th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if they had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution to repeal resolution to lay cross-walks opposite No. 398 West street, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 19th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hamson—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit St. Joseph's Home, West Fifteenth-street, to retain fence, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 9th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 18th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 19th day of June, 1868 be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and the same are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 18th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit School Trustees, Twelfth Ward, to lay drain-pipe from School-house to One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 27th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 19th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 27th day of April, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit James Callan to place a watering-trough south side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeal,) on the 15th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 19th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 15th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the resolution authorizing the issue of three hundred thousand dollars Central Park stock, adopted by the Board of Alderman on the 18th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 22d day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 23d day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they hereby are confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 22d day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the resolution authorizing a Joint Special Committee to inquire into the execution of the street cleaning contract, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 8th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 22d day of June, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 23d day of June, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 22d day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Richard Grozan to curb, &c., north side of Seventy-first-street, one hundred and thirteen feet east of First-avenue, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 29th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 30th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the 29th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Piggott—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Henry C. Morton to erect two poles opposite No. 46 Broadway for banner, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 9th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of June, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 1st day of July, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 9th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Mitchell Brothers to place two iron lamp-posts in front of No. 603 Broadway, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 25th day of June, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 1st day of July, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the 25th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit William W. Owens to place bay-windows in front of dwelling, Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 8th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 1st day of July, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 25th day of June, 1868.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Feitner moved that when the Board adjourns the adjournment be until Thursday next, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Councilman Reynolds, the Board then adjourned.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PETER McKNIGHT, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London newspapers comment very freely upon the bill recently passed by Congress for the protection of American citizens abroad. The general opinion seems to be that the bill will tend to complicate the naturalization question, and delay its settlement.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be made a Duke.

The case of the United States against Arman and others, French shipbuilders, for building Confederate war vessels, has been decided against the plaintiff, with costs. The Court held that the United States failed to prove the contracts with the Confederate Government, or that any money was paid the contractors.

The Emperor Alexander has called a conference to complete the arrangements for an International Convention, to do away with the use, by any nation, of explosive bullets.

Gen. Lopez, President of Paraguay, is reported to have made, through the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, peace propositions to the Allied Powers.

GENERAL.

James Gonigle was killed on Monday night at the Album Oil Works, near Pittsburg, Penn., by the explosion of nine tanks of oil. A plug in the bottom of one of the tanks became loose, and the dripping oil took fire from the furnace and communicated with eight other tanks, causing an instantaneous explosion of all. One of the proprietors, named Lafferty, was seriously injured, and another man is missing. The entire works were destroyed. An explosion of a similar character occurred at Parker's Oil Refinery in Cleveland on the same night, by which one man was killed and two others wounded.

Hon. Mrs. Theresa Yelverton is reading in Columbus, Ga.

The Monitor Furnace, located at Petersburg, on the Ohio River, opposite Ashland, Ky., caught fire on Friday morning by the explosion of a large tank filled with melted ore, and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. The furnace was owned by Messrs. John Peters & Co., and the loss is estimated at $75,000.

The powder magazine at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, is to be removed to what is known as Hanscom's shipyard in the town of Eliot, four miles from Portsmouth.

Senator Drake writes a letter to St. Louis announcing the passage of the Arsenal bill, with provision setting apart six acres for a public ground, on condition that there shall be erected thereon within three years a statue to the memory of Gen. Lyon.

A destructive fire occurred at Madison, Fla., on the 15th, which destroyed the whole business portion of the town.

The Right Rev. Bishop Select of Epiphany and Vicar Apostolic of Colorado and Utah, Rev. J. P. Machboeuf, D. D., will be consecrated on the 15th of August, in St. Peter's Cathedral, (Roman Catholic,) Cincinnati, Rev. Drs. Rappe, of Cleveland, and DeGoesbriand, of Vermont, assisting. Bishop Machboeuf has spent eighteen years of his life in New-Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and during that time has traveled over every part of those Territories, having crossed and recrossed the Rocky Mountains many times.

This season the Southern rice crop will probably reach 60,000 barrels, or 9,720,000 pounds of rough rice, against 45,000 barrels in 1867.

William Wood, a Union soldier during the war, was taken from his home, in Monroe County, Ky., on Monday night, by the Kuklux Klan, and hanged.

The brothers Reno, said to be the leaders of the gang of robbers that have infested the line of railroads in Indiana, are still confined in the New-Albany Jail. It is said that the Vigilance Committee about Seymour have sent a request to the Sheriff to promptly forward the Renos to Seymour, where they were wanted, in order to save the Committee the trouble of going for them, as they knew their merits and qualifications, and express a determination to hang them at all hazards. "This is no idle threat," it is added, "but the plainly expressed will of people terribly in earnest."

Christian Roselius, Esq., was appointed Acting United States District Attorney at New-Orleans for the United States Courts, by Judge E. H. Durell, previous to his departure. The *Picayune* says that a better selection could not have been made. He is termed the Nestor of the Bar, and will see that the laws are complied with, and the orders of the Court carried out to the letter.

Mr. J. M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, who has been urged in his district to accept the nomination for Congress as successor to Hon. John A. Griswold, assures his friends that he cannot accept the nomination under any circumstances. He feels grateful for the mark of confidence and esteem which has been tendered him, but he prefers editorial honors to Congressional elevation.

Three railroad bridges, between Hyde Park and Mattawa, Massachusetts, were burned on Monday night. It is believed that incendiaries are responsible for the deed.

California papers of June 30 contain an account of the killing of Harry Love, the Texas Ranger, who obtained some notoriety a few years ago by claiming to be the slayer of Joaquin, the notorious robber. Love was living with his wife on a ranch owned by her, but they were not on friendly terms. Mrs. Love employed a German named Eiversen to work her place, and of him Love became jealous. Eiversen refused to leave the place as ordered by Love, and the latter waylaid and attempted to kill him. Ten shots were exchanged between them, each receiving two. Love's arm was shattered above the elbow, whereupon the German closed with him and beat him on the head with a pistol. Subsequently the physicians decided to take off Love's arm, unjointing it at the shoulder, but he died from the effects of the operation and the wound on the head. The German was not much injured.

A Vermont paper says that during the recent hot weather in that State there were 83 cases of sunstroke reported, 29 of which were fatal. This number is considered remarkable for Vermont. Among those who died were two little girls, who went berrying one of those hot days, and both were found dead in the field. In some of the northern towns the thermometer ranged from 105° to 108°, and one instance is reported at 109°.

A country girl in Iowa having been decoyed into a house of ill-fame at Des Moines, the farmers of the vicinity organized a vigilance committee, and at night took possession of the house, turned all the inmates out of doors, and then set fire to the house. The building was entirely destroyed. The missing girl was not found, and it was feared that the keeper of the house, who was arrested, would be hung by the mob, as it was strongly suspected that the girl had been ruined and then murdered.

Gen. Rosecrans is visiting Ex-Gov. Seymour at his home in Deerfield.

On the Fourth of July the College of William and Mary conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. George H. Norton, of Alexandria, and Rev. Edmund Murdaugh, of Maryland.

Dr. John B. Gray, one of the pioneer physicians of California, was murdered in Marysville by Rufus Sweet. The parties had a few words in the street, when Sweet drew a pistol and shot the Doctor in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. The murderer escaped to the woods and avoided capture.

Potatoes, weighing four pounds each, raised in fifteen weeks from the day of planting, without irrigation, were offered last month in the San Diego, California, market.

Bradley Barlow, Esq., of St. Albans, Vt., has given the two fire companies of that place $200, in token of appreciation of their services in general, with thanks for their effectual protection of his property during a recent fire. Such instances of generous treatment of firemen are so rare, that this one deserves mention.

The Baltimore *Sun* intimates that the expected opportunity of a commercial connection with a house in England for American business has induced Jefferson Davis to go abroad. Davis is not a lawyer, and hence other employment is necessary to provide for his family.

At a session of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College, held on the day after the recent Commencement, Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge, of the Class of 1811, was elected Professor of Law. It is not intended at present to introduce a professional course of study—though the movement may ultimately prove the germ of a law school—but to secure lectures for the students of the Senior Class on the general principles of law and government.

The Military Division of the Pacific, now under the command of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, with headquarters at San Francisco, is subdivided into three districts, as follows: Department of California, Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding, headquarters at San Francisco; Department of the Columbia, Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Crook commanding, headquarters at Portland, Oregon; and Department of Alaska, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis commanding, headquarters at Sitka, Alaska.

At the request of gentlemen of high legal attainments and much experience as jurists, who deem the evidence in the case of Charles Mason, sentenced at Lockport to be hung on the 6th of August, as insufficient to warrant conviction, Gov. Fenton has granted a respite until the 9th of October. In the meantime the case will be submitted for opinion, pursuant to the State law. A large number of the citizens of Lockport have also petitioned for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The New-York State Sabbath School Teachers' Annual Convention will convene the present year at the First Presbyterian Church, Elmira, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868. The session will begin at 2 P. M. Tuesday, and continue Wednesday and Thursday. Every Evangelical Sabbath School in the State is requested to send at least one delegate and their minister, and will be entitled to an additional delegate for every hundred scholars.

David Shutt, of Columbiana, Ohio, who was arrested in Pittsburgh, Tenn., on the 22d inst., on the charge of poisoning his wife, had a hearing in New-Lisbon, Ohio, yesterday, and, after an examination, was committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail. The body of the deceased will be exhumed by physicians in the interest of the insurance company in which he had her life insured, and a *post-mortem* examination will be had.

The trial of Max Klenger, the boy murderer, began in St. Louis on Tuesday. He killed his uncle and attempted the life of his aunt, in November last, stole some money, and ran away. William Banks, a negro, was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, the 17th of September, for the murder of Charlotte Duncan, in August last.

The Chinese Embassy arrived in this City from Washington last night, and are staying at the Westminster Hotel.

At the coal sale yesterday prices were from 20 to 60 cents per ton higher than at the previous sale in June.

Cotton sold more freely yesterday at a shade firmer prices. Flour and Wheat were in moderate demand and steady. Corn and Oats were lower, but fairly active. Pork and Lard attracted more attention, and were on the advance. Groceries were in demand. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 521 vessels of all classes in port.

The President and the Funding Bill.

Practically, perhaps, it matters little, for the moment, whether the President sign the Funding bill or pocket it. If it became law, it would exercise no immediate effect upon the market or the Treasury. There would not be a rush for the four and a-half or four per cent. bonds by the holders of six per cents., and the tax-payers would derive no present advantage from the reduction of expenditure on account of interest. Any scheme of conversion, involving a diminution of interest, requires time to realize the ultimate profitableness of the exchange proposed. And the terms of the present measure are certainly not tempting enough to induce a hasty acceptance.

But though the plan submitted is less liberal than it ought to be, we are glad that its adoption is included in the record of sessional results. It is an indication of a wise purpose, though marred by the inadequacy of its means; and it puts Congress right, both as regards the principle of any proposal to be made to the bondholders, and the determination to adhere to the pledge exempting them from taxation. The Chicago platform points out the substitution of a lower for a higher rate of interest, with the consent of the bondholders, as the proper method of lessening the burden of the debt; and it insists upon adherence to the letter and spirit of the contract. The Funding bill faithfully reflects the party programme in both respects. It offers the bondholder a way of escape from controversies which affect the value of the five-twenties, partially compensates him for the sacrifice of a high rate of interest by giving him a bond of much longer duration, and disposes of the Democratic menace of taxation most effectually. These characteristics do not prove that the bill as passed is as good as it might be; but they do prove that the Republican Party is prepared to legislate honestly on the financial question. They show that the movement is in a just and prudent direction, and is, therefore, favorable to public confidence. If it came to naught now, even as a law, it would at least be serviceable as an overture to the national creditors, the fate of which would in some degree guide future efforts.

It is not probable that the President's opposition to the bill is founded, as has been alleged, upon its interference with Mr. McCulloch's authority to employ brokers in the sale of Treasury gold. The Secretary may not deem the terms offered, or even the plan, effective or expedient, but he is hardly likely to enlist the President in an opposition predicated on a paltry question of patronage. Our Washington correspondent places the refusal to sign the bill on the ground of hostility to the provision exempting the new bonds from taxation; and this we take to be much nearer the true reason. Even this, however, reflects no credit upon Mr. Johnson. His aversion to the exemption from taxation of any considerable class of property is, *per se*, intelligible and fair. But while he holds his present office he should be the last man to sanction the Democratic demand for a violation of the national faith. The question is not one of equity, apart from other considerations. It is not whether a privileged class shall now be created, and a principal which he considers unjust for the first time recognized. That stage was passed long since. The present contest is to determine whether the contract entered into by the Government with its creditors shall be sustained or broken.

Besides, Mr. Johnson cannot hope, even with the help of the Democratic Party, to inflict a double bleeding upon the bondholders. It may be possible, some day, to tax the bonded debt, and Mr. Johnson may be willing to assist the Democracy in the operation. If this be done, however, or if Democratic success points remotely to the doing of it, there will be no chance for any scheme of conversion. The bondholders may be plundered by taxation, but they will not voluntarily exchange the bonds they have for bonds with a lower rate of interest. The gain by robbery will prevent any gain by an honest exchange of securities. The net gain to the Treasury, then, if Mr. Johnson's view were adopted, would not exceed the saving resulting from the Republican process of conversion, while it would blast the credit of the Treasury and heap dishonor on the national name.

The Redistricting of the South.

The reorganization of the military districts was, of course, a mere corollary from the reconstruction of Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, the establishment in those States of civil Governments recognized by Congress, and the admission of their Senators and Representatives to this latter body. In these States the military authority, which had so long held absolute control of many functions and a *divisum imperium* in others, had become of necessity inoperative. The commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts had formally abdicated the authority vested in them by Congress, so far as these States were concerned. Martial law had already given way to municipal law, and the State Governments, lapsed since 1861, were lawfully rehabilitated. It only remained to simplify the military machinery.

Gen. Grant's "General Order No. 55" accomplishes this purpose in the quietest and least disturbing way, leaving old officers in command where possible, old headquarters untroubled, and making such new appointments as will be most suitable to the people affected by them. As the Second and Third Military Districts had wholly disappeared, the States composing them have been constituted as the "Department of the South," under the command of Gen. Meade, recently of the Third District, with headquarters at Atlanta, as hitherto. Gen. Canby, who had command of the Second District, is restored to his old command, the Department of Washington. The First District, Virginia, remains under command of Gen. Stoneman. The Fourth District now consists only of Mississippi, and the Fifth of Texas. The former is commanded by Gen. Gillem, who commanded Mississippi when Gen. Ord had the whole district, and the district itself in the interval between Gen. Ord's resignation and McDowell's arrival, and again from the latter's resignation to the present time. Gen. Reynolds, who commanded Texas, while a sub-district, continues in command. Gen. Buchanan, Hancock's successor, is ciphered out by this arrangement. One would naturally suppose him to have the first claim for the new "Department of Louisiana," which has been formed of reconstructed Louisiana and Arkansas, just as Gen. Meade's "Department of the South" has been formed of the five other reconstructed States. But to this command, Gen. Rousseau has been assigned. If this seems, as it doubtless will, an unexpected appointment, considering Gen. Rousseau's antecedents, it may perhaps be regarded as a sort of offset for the displacement of Gen. Buchanan, who is supposed to be of the same general politico-military school.

Thus, in fine, will be seen that not only is the system very simply readjusted, but the commands are happily chosen. The unreconstructed States remain Districts as heretofore, each one of the three forming a District by itself. The two strata of reconstructed States, one lying on the Atlantic and the other on the Mississippi, become Departments, according to the nomenclature prevailing in the other States where we have "Departments of the East," and so forth. If it be asked what necessity there is for any Departments in time of peace, it may be answered that this is an old system, established in the early days of the Republic and continued ever since, only, being almost nominal, its existence is not generally known in time of peace. As to the retained officers, Gens. Meade, Gillem, Reynolds, they attested their fitness; and as to the new assignments, Gen. Rousseau to Louisiana, Gen. Crooke, "the Indian fighter," to the Department of the Columbia, Gen. Canby to Washington, and Gen. Hatch to the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, the mere mention of these names shows that men of peculiar fitness and experience, and peculiar popularity, too, in their special commands, have been selected.

We may add the significant fact that whereas, when the military districts were created, the opponents of reconstruction prophecied "military tyranny," "perpetual rule of the bayonet," and an effort of the soldiery to retain control beyond their lawful term, the commanding officers hastened to anticipate the restoration of civil authority by putting aside their insignia of control before they were required to do so, and removed their own subordinates in order to appoint the incoming civil officials in advance.

The Crisis in Spain.

The Spanish Government is the most despotic, the most corrupt, and the most degraded that now exists in Europe. It not only suppresses the rights of conscience, crushes out every attempt at liberalism and reform, destroys with the hand of iron every aspiration for freedom, burdens the people with oppressive taxation, and upholds the most dominant and domineering military and priestly power of modern times, but it has reduced the Spanish people to such a state of poverty, and has so ruined the interests, industries, enterprise and welfare of Spain, that we behold at this time a degree of prostration, starvation and misery unequaled in any other civilized country.

Whatever may have been the precise nature and object of the recent political movement of the great Spanish officers who are now on their way to banishment, there is no doubt that it was stimulated by a state of things that is positively intolerable, and that, whatever direction it took, it must necessarily have brought about an amelioration in the condition of the Spanish people, and an improvement in the administration of public affairs. But the movement was so promptly taken in hand, and its leaders have been so severely dealt with, that there is no likelihood of its revival, or of its success in any other hands.

We had a telegraphic dispatch from Spain yesterday, upon which some light is thrown by a manifesto of Gen. Prim, which has reached us by the latest mail. The dispatch announced that the Spanish Government had distributed troops throughout the Province of Catalonia, and that under the operation of martial law, and through the efficiency of flying columns of military, all attempts at a rising had been repressed.

Now, it is evident that this attempted rising in Catalonia is no part of the movement for elevating to the throne the Duke of Montpensier, and in no way connected with the scheme of Gens. Serrano and Dulce. It was a military insurrection and a transfer of the Crown that these persons are supposed to have contemplated, and it is believed that their purpose was to anticipate the Ultra-Liberal or revolutionary party of Gen. Prim, who would begin by proclaiming the Republic. The attempts at outbreak in Catalonia were doubtless in the interest of the programme of Gen. Prim.

Gen. Prim's manifesto, though less revolutionary than might have been anticipated at such a crisis, sets forth boldly the principles and purposes of the Progressist Party. It recounts the circumstances of the terrible condition to which the tyranny of the Government has brought the Spanish people, exposes the corruption and viciousness of the Court, and proclaims the measures of reform and liberalization which are demanded by the party he represents. It makes no threats, however, of revolution, and gives no clue to the means his party intended to adopt to compass their purposes.

The attempted outbreak in Catalonia has been taken in hand by the Government as promptly as the Montpensier military scheme in Madrid. The Province is a dangerous one, and is the most disaffected of any part of Spain. It was in Catalonia that Gen. Prim attempted a revolutionary movement last year; and his great popularity with the Catalonians—he himself is a Catalonian—constitutes an element of strength for any enterprise which he may undertake.

Beside the internal troubles which threaten the existence of the Spanish monarchy, the Government is now on particularly ill terms with England because of the decision, adverse to England, in regard to the seizure of the British ship *Tornado*. If England should undertake, as she has often already threatened, to right her wrongs in this case, it would go hard with the clerico-military despotism represented by the depraved Isabella II.

Excusable Curiosity.

The *World* has been so warlike in its paragraphs, lately, that Southern journals begin to ask what they signify. "What does it all mean?" is the inquiry with which the Richmond *Whig* prefaces a string of Democratic pearls, gathered from our contemporary's columns.

> "Does the *World* expect war? Does it hold that its party in the North in certain contingencies ought to take up arms? Does it believe they will? Remembering how certain Democratic leaders and organs in the North were in the habit of talking when the late hostilities were brewing, we are a little uncertain how to interpret the seemingly pregnant sentences of our New-York contemporary."

The curiosity is natural. The *World* is not habitually belligerent, and when it does give expression to threats and inuendoes pointing to a renewal of civil war, people wonder whether it jests or is in earnest. Blood-and-thunder prints like the Memphis *Avalanche* and the La Crosse *Democrat* may rant and roar till the election without attracting attention. Everybody knows that theirs is the braggart's business, and that when they suspend their mimic lightning, they will sink into forgetfulness. The *World*, however, is judged by a different standard. It was a decent journal until tempted to become the traducer of Gen. Grant, and it is still supposed to prefer lawful means of lifting its party into power to the means favored by the South Carolina chivalry. Hence our repetition of the *Whig's* inquiry—"What does it all mean?" Has the *World* gone over body and soul to Blair, Hampton, Cobb and Ben. Hill?—or is it trying to satisfy its party's requirements in the campaign? In a word, does the *World* believe that, in certain contingencies, its party should and will take up arms to defeat Grant, or are these ferocious paragraphs mere gammon? Richmond anxiously awaits an explanation.

The desire for information embraces another point which concerns the Democratic Party generally. How does it interpret the ominous mutterings of its chief organ? The inquiry as propounded by the *Whig* is cruelly suggestive. "Remembering how certain Democratic leaders and organs in the North were in the habit of talking when the late hostilities were brewing"—is the preamble which elucidates the spirit of the interrogatory. "Remembering"—aye, "remembering"—that eight years ago voices loud in praise of Seymour and Blair were equally loud in the cause of Breckinridge and Lane; "remembering," too, that those who the other day cheered Wade Hampton's rebellious threats in this City, eight years ago, cheered Yancey's threatenings with equal enthusiasm; "remembering," further, that those of the Northern Democrats who now applaud Southern declarations of hostility to law, were not less zealous in their approval of the movement which culminated at Montgomery, the *Whig* is necessarily "a little uncertain" as to the "seemingly pregnant sentences" just now in vogue among the Democracy. The "pregnant sentences" which flourished at the North in 1860 proved meaningless; the valiant Northern leaders who encouraged resistance to Lincoln's election, slunk into safe corners when real trouble began, and the South was left to its fate. The *Whig* does not desire to have a similar game played by the friends of Seymour in 1868, and therefore seeks a timely understanding with the *World*, as an apostle of the fighting faith. Our contemporary owes to the South prompt satisfaction.

The Franco-Rebel Privateers—M. Berryer's Speech.

The great suit of the United States against MM. Arman, Erlanger and others, brought to recover the money advanced by the Confederate Government to certain Bordeaux shipbuilders for vessels not delivered by them, is now closed. Not many days hence we shall doubtless have the Tribunal's decision. M. Chevnier, the Advocate Imperial, has ably argued the case for the defendant, while the matchless M. Berryer has presented the case of our Government in an argument of great brilliancy, force and eloquence.

Whether we shall recover our claim, or, rather, *how much* we shall recover of it, since the main defence is in the form of set-offs, which, if allowed, would reduce the sum to a figure hardly covering the legal expenses, is, of course, difficult to predict. The evidence goes to show that the French contractors and builders have received as balance of proceeds, in one way or another, on the vessels built by them for the rebel Navy Department, three and a quarter millions of francs, which would be about $650,000 in gold. The defence, as we have said, claim various offsets, by which the balance sued for would be reduced to almost a nominal sum.

The facts of the case, however, have been clearly brought out by Mr. Berryer. That M. Arman, the well-known Bordeaux shipbuilder, was a member of the Corps Legislatif, thus tallying well with Laird, the English member of Parliament, who was engaged in similar business; that this gentleman used his official position and reputation, as was arranged by the Confederate agents, to hoodwink the Minister of Marine, and even broke faith with the latter; that of the six war-vessels which he contracted to build, arm and equip for sea, four were alleged to be designed for the "Emperor of China" and two for the "Viceroy of Egypt;" that Messrs. Dayton and Bigelow watched so closely and remonstrated so promptly that only one of the six, the ram *Stonewall*, was able to leave the French coast, and she unarmed, to prey upon our commerce, falling into our hands at the end of the war; that three of the remaining vessels were sold to Prussia and two to Peru, and that the United States now stands in the place of the creditor, to whom are due the moneys advanced and the moneys received from sale, less expenditures and wages. All these and other points were clearly set forth in all their bearings.

But our main purpose is to refer to the general, political argument of M. Berryer. M. Chevnier had attempted in his plea for the defence to use that oft-essayed parallel between the War of Secession and the War of Independence, 1861 and 1775, claiming that each was a "struggle for freedom." M. Berryer splendidly overthrew the parallel, in a way specially adapted to France and French ears. It was "an insurrection," he said, that "had for its object but one cause, which no one here would dare to sustain and avow—that of slavery:"

> "That was the end proposed, and you have come here in the name of liberty and of liberal principles to defend it against—what? Against the effort made by the grand and noble American Confederation, that Confederation which, in France, we were bound to respect, and for which it was our duty to offer up prayers against the insurrection which tended to dissolve that Confederation, our work, to the birth of which France so gloriously contributed in the last years of her ancient monarchy, that Confederation which has constituted a great people, magnificent in the liberal idea of their institutions, in the principles of right which prevail so austerely in all classes of society, and in all the elements that can render a nation immense and powerful."

In thus turning the tables upon his opponent, and pronouncing the Confederate cause, instead of one wherewith France could sympathize as being a cause of liberty, rather the proper object of French detestation, because it aimed to overthrow the nation which France could proudly claim to have helped form, and thus to rob France of historic laurels, M. Berryer achieved a splendid effect.

There is more, too, than the mere eloquence of the forum in the orator's allusion to the nation "to which we are attached by the souvenirs of its origin, which has become so great a maritime power, and which may some day become for France a necessary ally." One of the most lamentable diplomatic mistakes of Napoleon III. was his alienation of the ancient friendship subsisting between France and the United States from 1776 to 1861. Through two wars, that of the Revolution and that of 1812, our interests had been interlinked. We were bound together by historic memories, and, what is perhaps surer, as a ground of international friendship, our material interests did not conflict. Nowhere on the globe did France own possessions which we sought to acquire. The right word spoken in the late war would have been that thrice-repeated alliance in times of distress, which would have been as strong a bond as triple steel. Instead of that, we got the wrong word; and on the word followed the Mexican blow. Disappointed in nearer Powers, our national feeling wandered over half the globe for sympathy, and broke out at length into demonstrations of affection for Russia—and even for China! Whether the renewal of the kindly feeling of the olden time between us and France, which M. Berryer bespeaks, will ever take place, is uncertain; but probably it will not during the reign of the present Emperor.

Arrival of the Chinese Embassy.

Mr. Burlingame, with the Chinese Embassy and suite, arrived here late last night, and are staying, as before, at the Westminster Hotel. They proceed on Monday to visit Mr. Seward for three or four days at Auburn. Thence they will go to Niagara, and from there to Boston by way of the New-York Central Railroad. From Boston they will make trips to the great manufacturing towns and various other points of interest in New-England, and, returning to this City, leave for England soon after the 19th of August. The exact date of sailing is not fixed.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Income Tax Collectors in this City are said to be making severer efforts than usual at this time to secure the application of the law to all who are liable to its terms. We are satisfied that in every district of the City there are large numbers of persons liable to this tax who escape its payment year after year. In justice to those who regularly and faithfully pay their annual proportion of the tax, this ought to be remedied. At the same time, we agree with a correspondent, whose letter we gave yesterday, that in changing from laxity in carrying out the law to its strict enforcement, the Collectors have no right to make anything like insolent displays of their authority, and should be careful not to put citizens to any avoidable inconvenience or annoyance.

The Democrats must not be too sure of Mr. Seward being one of Seymour's political friends and supporters. We trust that at the proper time the voice of the eminent statesman of New-York will be heard in regard to public questions and the necessity of the election of Gen. Grant.

We should like to know if Gen. Hancock approves of the late speeches of Gen. Wade Hampton? We should like to know if Mr. Chase approves of the late speeches of Mr. Toombs? We should like to know if Gen. Franklin admires the late speech of Admiral Semmes? We should like to know if Gen. Custer joins in the lately-uttered sentiments of Gen. Forrest? For are they not all shining lights of the one, united, coherent, homogeneous Democratic Party?

In his late Atlanta speech, Robert Toombs first argued that Jefferson Davis had never been guilty of treason, and then argued that Horatio Seymour should be elected next President.

Nobody who knows anything about affairs on the Western Plains, could have credited any part of the preposterous story of "a gentleman just from Utah," which was telegraphed from St. Louis to the New-York papers yesterday. This Utah gentleman is a greater humbug than any one of the "contrabands" who furnished us with "reliable" news during the war. The notion of any Indian chief being at the head of an army of *twenty-five thousand* warriors, beats anything we have heard of for some time. Why, there are not 25,000 Indian warriors in the entire Western country. Nor could this chief be at the head of twenty-five *hundred* Indians. To get this number of savage warriors would require the scouring of half the territory this side of the Rocky Mountains, and would require movements that could not but be known to every military officer on the Plains. The "Utah gentleman" also told the telegraph that the Indians had prevented the progress of the Pacific Railroad, so that "not an inch" of it had been built for the past six weeks, and laborers had been surprised and scalped sometimes fifty a day. But the Pacific Railroad has advanced over fifty miles westward during the last six weeks, and there has been no interruption to the work. The fifty daily scalpings are fifty total falsehoods, without a hair to hang by. We hope the telegraph will immediately immolate this horrible Indian falsifier—who cannot be a "gentleman" and probably never saw "Utah."

New-York State ought to give Grant a Republican majority of at least fifty thousand votes. With a united Republican Party there should be no difficulty about this. With the great public interests that are concerned in his election, it should be a very easy thing. The Democrats gained their last success in this State through the divisions and the apathy of the Republicans. Now the party is united in favor of the great man who saved the Union. It is united in this City around his name; and in the other parts of the State where there have been divisions—in the localities pointed out by the Albany *Journal*, such as Chautauqua, Oswego, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Rensselaer, Otsego, and elsewhere—the party has caught the pacific spirit of Gen. Grant himself, and will labor harmoniously and earnestly for his election. Among the business classes of New-York thousands who do not ordinarily vote the Republican ticket are now sustaining Gen. Grant. They do not fancy the doctrines of repudiation and revolution which the Democratic leaders are advocating, and which would be carried out if these leaders had the power. We hope, therefore, to see the Empire State roll up a majority of at least fifty thousand for the true and honest citizen who has already rendered incomparable services to his country, and whose administration will again restore prosperity, fraternity and peace.

Holders of seven-thirty Treasury notes falling due this month, will observe the notification of the Secretary of the Treasury that the time for their conversion into five-twenty bonds will cease on the 1st proximo. There are but few of these notes now unconverted, but those who hold them should promptly attend to their conversion.

The most prominent Democratic candidates for Governor of this State are Mayor Hoffman, Henry C. Murphy and Sanford E. Church. Mr. Church, it will be remembered, is the gentleman whom the New-York delegation brought forward as their candidate for the Presidency at the Tammany Convention. Mr. Hoffman, it will be recollected, was defeated for the Governorship when he ran for it two years ago; but there is very little doubt that he will be nominated again.

Some of our Union soldiers who have joined the Democratic Party find it pretty hard work to listen patiently to what they hear from the Democratic leaders, speakers and papers. To hear the rebel cause eulogized by rebel leaders like Hampton, Semmes, Toombs and Wise, is bad enough, but to hear the glorious cause in which they risked their lives and endured wounds and suffering denounced with warring hatred and the bitterest malice by these same rebel leaders, is almost too much for human nature to tolerate. What shall we think of those of our soldiers who are able to swallow, without a wry face, the scorn and contumely of these rebels for the Union cause?

The *World* is evidently terrified at Brick Pomeroy's project for establishing a Democratic organ in this City. It is determined to prove that it can use bad enough language, and do dirty enough work, to satisfy the appetite of any party.

Among the few prominent Confederates who have not yet delivered speeches in favor of Horatio Seymour, are Messrs. Mason and Slidell. If Mason is still in Canada, it would be an easy thing for him to let us hear his voice in company with that of his former Senatorial colleague from Virginia, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter. Slidell might send a letter from Paris in favor of the New-York politician whom he has always counted among his friends.

The counsel to the Board of Quarantine, in a letter which we publish in another column, admits the strongest point made in the Times a day or two since against the proposed location of Quarantine buildings on Coney Island,—namely, that it would destroy the beach for bathing purposes. In order to accommodate half a dozen Quarantine employees, the Board propose to deprive thousands of people of the only place within reach of this City where they can indulge in this healthful and necessary recreation. This statement alone is sufficient to show the mischievous character of the project, and we reiterate the hope that the courts will prevent it from being carried into execution.

Horatio Seymour would do well, even at this time, to carry out his determination to decline the office of President. He must now be fully convinced of the truth of his own statement that the success of the Democratic Party would be endangered by his nomination.

The Kuklux Klan are, to a man, opposed to the election of Gen. Grant. Horns and hoofs, they are Seymour's friends. Wonder why?

A Democratic paper praises Seymour on the ground that he "can neither be called a Peace Democrat nor a War Democrat distinctively." What sort of praise would it be considered of a public man of the Revolutionary days that tried men's souls, to say that he could neither be called an Independence man nor a Tory distinctively; neither a friend of George Washington nor of George III?

The English Minister for Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Mexican Government that the diplomatic relations of the two countries, which have been interrupted for five years, may now be resumed. We presume that President Juarez will promptly enter into negotiations to bring about this desirable consummation. The settlement of the *Chanticleer*-Mazatlan affair by the order of the English Government to Capt. Bridge to stop the blockade of the Mexican port will doubtless add to the readiness of Juarez to resume his former relations with England.

The City Hall "Ring" and its Victims.

Large numbers of laborers who have until recently been employed in the work of pruning trees, mowing, digging and taking care generally of the City lands and places, are just now in great indignation at being kept out of the pay which is due them for three months and a half of service rendered last year. A committee of these men called yesterday at the Times Office and made known their grievances, asserting that they could get no satisfaction as to the period when they would receive their wages either from the Comptroller or the Street Commissioner. A reporter was directed to inquire into the circumstances, and he ascertained from the Deputy Comptroller that the story of the laborers was correct. There is more than three months wages due a great number of the men for work performed last year. The Comptroller asserts that he is powerless to pay these claims in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for last year, and the express prohibition by law of the use of this year's appropriations in the settlement of back accounts. Under these circumstances the poor men will have to wait for their money until the Legislature makes some provision to meet their case.

The hardship of which the laborers so justly complain is a disgrace to the City and a reproach to the officials through whose bad management it has been inflicted. The sufferers in this instance are less able to bear this retention of their wages than would any other class of the community. It brings distress upon them and their families in the most aggravated form. It is simply an inexcusable outrage. The laborers assert that the money which is withheld from them is kept back for use during the campaign in the interest of Seymour and Blair, and they propose to resent the injustice by the only method at their command—casting their votes for the Republican candidates. It certainly is an encouraging sign for the future that even the laborers of the City have begun to discover at last that the municipal "ring" is so given over to corruption and dishonest practices that it does not hesitate to cheat and impose upon the very poorest of the men whose votes, mainly, have placed it in a position where it can defraud and oppress them.

Amusements.

FOUL PLAY.

"Foul Play" is to be brought out at the New-York Theatre on Monday evening, for the first time. This drama, which is wrought from the story of the same name, by Messrs. Chas. Reade and Boucicault, that everybody is reading, or has just read, is now running at two London theatres. The new management at the New-York have undertaken to place it on their stage with a carefully chosen cast, and with a liberal regard for the *mise en scene*.

There are many fine effects to be produced, as the readers of the novel must know. The scuttling of the *Proserpine* on her voyage to England and the thrilling incidents encountered by the survivors, together with the experience of *Helen* and *Rev. Robert Penfold* on Godsend Island, afford opportunities for the scenic artist and the machinists that will be duly improved.

We note with pleasure that Miss Jane Fisher, daughter of Mr. Charles Fisher, of Wallack's, will be introduced to the public on the first night of the new play. The leading *rôles* are awarded to Messrs. Haskins, Lanergan, Burnett, Studley and Miss Louisa Hawthorne, Miss Mary Wells and Miss Fisher.

The interior of the theatre has undergone some agreeable modifications, and a higher degree of ventilation has been secured.

Letter of the Tammany Convention Committee to Gen. F. P. Blair.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 29.

We published a few days ago Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance of the nomination to the Vice-Presidency. It came to us from Omaha, where he was on his commission of reporting on the Pacific Railroads. We have now another letter from him, and we perceive from it that, by inadvertence, he failed to inclose the letter of the Committee announcing his nomination, as he supposed he had done, and he now sends it from Fort Saunders, in the Dakotah Territory:

New-York, July 9, 1868.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr.:

Sir: The National Democratic Convention, which recently met in this City and has just adjourned, directed us, as a committee in its behalf, to tender you the nomination as its candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

Permit us, in the execution of this duty, to inform you of the fact that the nomination was conferred unanimously upon the first ballot; that it emanated not only from your fellow-citizens of the North and West, but from those heretofore opposed to you in arms, who recognized not only your civic talents and military services to your country; but who felt and appreciated your manly generosity and wisdom in preferring to heal the dissensions of the past, in order to insure the future concord, liberty, and prosperity of the Union.

We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants,

GEORGE W. MORGAN, Ohio, Chairman.

Wm. Preston, Kentucky; Wm. B. Bate, Tennessee; W. H. McCardle, Mississippi; N. Y. Bell, Oregon; Jas. B. Campbell, South Carolina; W. C. Patterson, Pennsylvania; W. J. Bulger, Alabama; T. E. Evershed, Arizona; Geo. L. Mills, Nebraska; Thos. W. Betts, Idaho; Francis Kernan, New York; Joseph Roberts, California; D. E. Buell, Nevada; D. P. Hill, Georgia; W. Call, Florida; J. O. Thwaitt, Arkansas; J. A. Harvey, Connecticut; Thos. B. Bradford, Delaware; W. C. Gowdy, Illinois; M. D. Manson, Indiana; A. C. Dodge, Iowa; Isaac Sharp, Kansas; Thos. Allen Clark, Louisiana; R. D. Rice, Maine; Wm. Pinkney White, Maryland; J. G. Abbott, Massachusetts; C. E. Stuart, Michigan; W. A. Gorman, Minnesota; Thos. L. Price, Missouri; N. B. Hatch, New-Hampshire; W. S. Little, New-Jersey; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Thos. Sterne, Rhode Island; F. S. Stockdale, Texas; P. S. Benjamin, Vermont; Jas. L. Kempe, Virginia; J. A. F. Martin, West Virginia; Geo. Reed, Wisconsin; J. B. S. Todd, Dakotah; R. B. Mitchell, New-Mexico; Thos. Craig, Colorado.

Mexican Refugees in San Francisco.—Gen. Placido Vega, well known here and in Western Mexico, who recently made his escape from Colima, while on parole, on his way to the City of Mexico, under arrest for alleged treasonable practices, arrived here by steamer yesterday with his wife and child, having taken passage at Cape St. Lucas. It is also rumored that Gen. Angel Martinez, the leader of the late abortive attempt at revolution in Sinaloa, with Col. Toledo, his chief officer, arrived here within a few days and are now in San Francisco.—*Alta California, July 9.*

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Summer Season—The Temporal Power—France and the Roman Question—Italy and France—The Ecumenical Council—Victor Emmanuel's Army—Artistic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

Every foreigner is gone, and we have now all these green plantations and all this blue sky to ourselves. Not a word of English is spoken, and the few French adventurers left express themselves as well as they can in broken Italian. All day long one may look at the sky, now without a cloud, with little to disturb the tranquillity of this Midsummer season. The blue overhead is as soft as turquoise and as translucent as amethyst. Now and then a majestic Proteus, in the form of a silver-white cloud, goes floating by, sinking, and lost at last, in the illimitable blue sea.

What an error to suppose that Italy is not comfortable in Summer! Here is a narrow tongue of land, hardly more than a hundred miles broad in its widest part, swept by the cool breezes from the sea which surrounds it on every side. Middle Italy is in the latitude of New-York, yet the glass seldom rises to 90 in Summer, or falls to zero in Winter. Ice is rarely or never seen in the streams, except among the mountains. After this, we shall probably have a month or more of uninterrupted sunshine; but we shall hear of nobody dying of sun-stroke. The Italians are more careful than we are about exposing themselves when the sun is in the meridian. Half the population is asleep at midday, and the streets of the towns are as quiet as at the curfew hour. Those who are obliged to be exposed use reasonable precaution, and there is no more dandyism here in a man carrying a sun-shade than among the Chinese. Every fifth man wears green glasses.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Considerable is still said about the enrollment of volunteers, but I think without any good ground. Secret enlistments may be going on, but certainly not for service in Italy. If new projects against Rome were planned by GARIBALDI's agents, they hardly could be of sufficient consequence to demand much attention, as the Government would put its hand upon them as soon as they were found out. And then, after the experience of last year, any attempt to get possession of Rome, except in a regular way, would be sure to make a worse mess of the question than that already mixed. Nothing can be done with Rome except by the pressure of a strong Government, and to be that, the Kingdom of Italy needs at least ten years of peaceful development.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

It has been seen by the recently-published document, addressed as long ago as last January, by this Cabinet to the Italian Minister at Paris, that the Italian Government is disposed to treat with France upon the Roman question rather than with the Pontifical authority itself. With their perpetual response of *non possumus*, the clerical rulers are a great trial to their best friends, and the Cabinet here, some time back, abandoned all hope of an accommodation by direct treaties. Gen. MENABREA tells the French Emperor that he is ready to fall back upon the Convention of September, 1864, and execute it honestly, if the Emperor will be kind enough to take his troops once more out of Rome. Some propositions are added about the abolition of passports, the right to move bodies of troops across the Pope's territory to the Northern and Southern parts of the Italian Kingdom; the mutual rendition of criminals, and joint action in hunting down brigands. Propositions so reasonable, and so advantageous to both parties, ought to encounter no obstacle except from a temper of confirmed obstinacy on the part of the Papacy.

But a controversy is going on with Italy quite unworthy of a State of the importance which France claims for herself. It happens that the shortest road from Asia to Central and Northern Europe, lies across Italy, and only nature and the railroads which this Government has made, are to blame for it. The great French nation is jealous because some advantages are to be transferred from Marseilles to Italian ports. The most petty spite is indulged, although the change in favor of Italy is inevitable. Sometimes the whole or a part of the American mail is kept a day or more at Paris, or the papers reach Florence with the stamp of Marseilles and Naples. The Italian Government is without redress, as it cannot force its neighbor to act fairly until it has done pouting over its small loss.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Whatever concerns the Ecumenical Council still continus to be a subject of conjecture—its composition, its purposes and its probable continuance. Some are determined to prolong it at least until the 10th of June, 1870, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's coronation, or until his successor is elected, be the period longer or shorter. The interval of seventeen months before it begins will give ample time for preliminary points to be examined, with a degree more or less amiable opposition.

Gen. KANZLER, it seems, made a mistake in selecting the camp of HANNIBAL, near Rocca di Papa, as the place in which to give the Pope's troops an airing. It is so unhealthy that nearly ten per cent. of the soldiers are in the hospital. The Pope's health received so much damage in the recent visit that the effect is still felt. The camp is to be broken up, or a new position selected.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A portion of the Italian army is in camp at Fojano, near Asinalunga, where, last year, the famous capture of GARIBALDI was made. Different divisions of the army take their turn in field exercises there with considerable advantage as to health and discipline. The place is central and easily reached, and the camp will be kept up until the end of the warm season.

ARTISTIC GOSSIP.

Just now there is considerable activity among Italian sculptors, which of all degrees of talent are reckoned here in the capital in scores. The experience of Italy has been like that of our own late history, and many events have been crowded into a few years. New heroes to be honored have presented themselves, and new subjects for art illustration in forum and field have been found. I have been invited lately to visit several studios in which monuments to CAVOUR are in progress, designed for different cities of Italy. The most important is that in the hands of the eminent sculptor DUPRE, for the City of Turin, which will involve the unusual outlay of six hundred thousand francs. Statues of the King have been multiplied, but since his death the effigy of CAVOUR seems to be the favorite ornament sought for by towns and cities for their squares and public buildings. In a sitting or standing attitude we see the figure in various stages of progress in the studios.

Of American sculptors, there are now eight resident here. Mr. FRANKLIN SIMMONS is the last arrival, with the intention of establishing himself for several years in Italy. His talents and industry promise great success, for he is already at work, and has made some progress with the figure of ROGER WILLIAMS for Rhode Island; besides having modeled several heads from life. The activity of the American hand and mind surprise those accustomed to the slow and sure processes of academic discipline. If we do not produce better, we certainly produce more in a given time.

ANGELICA.

Japanese Travelers Around the World.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 3.

Among the passengers who arrived on the *Montana* on Wednesday, were two young Japanese gentlemen, TIT-SMA-SAWAI and TA-HAH-NODA. They were sent on their educational travels over three years ago, at the expense of the Japanese Government, going by way of China and Egypt to England, where they remained two years. The last year they have been studying in the Eastern States, where, as in England, they made astonishing progress in their English education. On their return to Japan, in to-day's steamer, they will have made the circuit of the world—a feat of travel which has probably never been accomplished by a native of Japan. It is to be regretted that Messrs. SAWAI and NODA feel obliged to leave us so soon. But they will be able to make the most of their two days here, being in charge of a fellow-passenger, who is a cosmopolitan Yankee, quite at home in any American city, and especially in San Francisco, where he is as proud as any of our "old residenters." The party is stopping at the Occidental.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$461,255 in Specie.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall July 21, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

J. & W. Seligman...	$114,000	Lees & Waller.......	$204,000
Eugene Kelly & Co..	55,000	Marcial & Co.......	390
Wells, Fargo & Co...	33,861	Lanman & Kemp...	425
Moritz Mayer.... ...	53,668		
Total.......			$461,255

The Revolution in Panama—Business Paralyzed—Movements of Ex-President Mosquera—A Counter Uprising Looked For—Affairs in Venezuela and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 20, 1868.

My last, mailed two days since, left the state of affairs in the interior of the State in a good deal of doubt, and we have not even now any very positive news. There can be little question, however, that the reports that Gen. PONCE, the Dictator, who undertook to go to Santiago at the head of two or three hundred troops, has been checked in his onward march, or at least, that he is unable to advance from his point of landing at Agua Dulce, upon the City of Santiago. It is reported that the constitutionally elected President, Señor AMADOR, holds him in check at the head of 400 men, and that men are gathering at all points to oppose the Dictator and to restore this portion of the State to its legal rulers. In the meantime, arrests were daily taking place. Some of our most respectable citizens, suspected or known to be inimical to the new Government, have been taken into custody. The people are constantly agitated by false reports, and are very fearful that a conflict will arise in the city that will cause loss of life and result in great destruction of property.

Trade is at a stand-still and industry completely paralyzed. The railroad and steamship companies find it extremely difficult to procure labor, as most of the able-bodied workers have taken to the bush from fear of being seized and thrust into the army. Provisions are scarce and dear, as the country people are afraid to come to market; and if this state of things continues but a short time longer much suffering will ensue. Hundreds of the most respectable people, natives as well as foreigners, are praying that foreign Governments will soon give us a protectorate and stop this eternal fighting and bickering.

We have a report that Ex-President MOSQUERA will soon be here or at Buenaventura, in the State of Cauca, from Peru, to initiate a revolution against the National Government at Bogota. We are soon expecting 200 national troops in Panama from Carthagena, but no dependence can be placed upon their fidelity, as the fashion is now well established of buying them out bodily by either party, so that the political faction that can raise the most money at the moment is sure of their aid.

Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, late President, will be here soon on his way to Washington as Colombian Minister.

The *Cyane* remains at Panama and the gunboat *Saco* at Aspinwall.

VENEZUELA.

A gentleman has arrived at Aspinwall as messenger from the agent in charge of the United States Legation at Caraccas, with letters to the Consul there, asking the immediate assistance of a man-of-war at Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. It appears that MONAGAS is revolutionizing the country, and has driven out Gen. FALCON, who has fled to Curacoa. When the latter left he left Gen. BRUGUAL nominally in charge of the Government, and this latter person has shut himself up in the Castle of Puerto Cabello, with 500 men. BRUGUAL has also some gunboats, and these and his guns in the castle command the city. He is levying contributions upon both foreigners and natives, and fears for their lives are entertained.

It is reported that 4,000 men were marching on Puerto Cabello, to drive out Gen. BRUGUAL. It is not known here to-day if the Consul at Aspinwall, in the state of things on the Isthmus, can consistently ask the *Saco* to go to the aid of our people in Venezuela.

CHILI.

News from Valparaiso is up to the 2d of July. The Congress of Chili, by a vote of 47 against 8, approved of the action of the Chilian Minister in London in getting out the two Chilian war vessels, *Chacabuco* and *O. Higgins*. The *Chacabuco* arived at Valparaiso the 1st of July. The *O. Higgins* was expected momentarily.

SPAIN.

Manifesto from Gen. Prim—Programme of the Central Committee—Principles of the Liberal Party.

The following address to the people of Spain issued by Gen. PRIM and others, is published in the London papers:

To the Nation:

The present reactionary Ministry, in whose hands, by order of the Crown, the destiny of the country has been confided, is an arbitrary Government. For many years martial law has been the substitute for a Constitution sunk down before to a shadow of its original self; and, in consequence, the Liberal Party has been placed in such a position that it has been compelled to abstain from taking any part in public business, and to devote itself solely to the duty of maintaining that dignity which, in the present state of tyrannical oppression and anarchy, affords the sole guarantee of the future triumph of constitutional right.

The Central Committee well know that Spain is involved in notorious difficulties, that calumny is at work against them, and they see with sorrow the miserable condition of Spain—the disturbed state of the public mind, the discredit of the nation abroad, the decline of commerce and industry—all the mournful inheritance of arbitrary administration. They are thoroughly conscious of the importance of any action on their own part, and it is only after the careful consideration of every vital question that, guided by justice, reason and public utility, they have responded to the principles of their hopes and to the wishes of the nation.

With a supreme Government based on traditional tyranny, the situation of Spain to-day is what it was yesterday, what it always has been and always will be until the reactionary political influences shall have undergone a radical change. Liberty in Spain, as administered now, is an insult to humanity. The electoral law has been made a Government monopoly; Parliamentary rights are derided; the Municipalities are under arbitrary control, the Press under a strict censorship, the exchequer empty, the ecclesiastical property sold without profit to the State, the money thus raised wasted, the law superseded, the public debt increased, Spanish paper with no value in foreign markets, agriculture perishing, industry paralysed, excessive taxation still insufficient. Against such a miserable state of the country, while the nation, with a bleeding heart, remembers the sanguinary nights of the 10th April and the 3d October, 1865, it would be impossible that the Liberal Party should abstain from protesting in the only form allowed to them, by maintaining a passive self-respect and wholly abstaining from public business.

In this course the Central Committee not only obey their own principles, but follow the path traced out for them by the patriotic words of the programme of October, 1864. If the public resources are wasted, (it said;) if bankruptcy is the only solution of our financial questions; if the edifice constructed and supported by such immense sacrifices is falling; if the traditional obstacle, the Court, is ever in opposition to Liberal principles, and ever favoring the reaction, we shall quietly look for the downfall of an order of things, strong and powerful yesterday, but feeble and tottering to-day, through the scandal of its own vices. And if we are powerless to save from ruin the glory of our flag, or to enforce the principles on which true liberty is based, we are determined to save, at all events, the dignity of Spain.

Miserable is the condition of a State when, by the fault of those who lead her, she is placed between shame and danger, with wretchedness on one side and revolution on the other. She gives all that she is asked, and gains nothing in exchange, even the right of law—of that law over which she is the indisputable sovereign.

The ambition of the reactionary party has no bounds; it despises public opinion. Let the Government of Spain seek its strength in an electoral monopoly; let it put to the proof every resource in its power. It may attempt to turn the religious sentiments of the people against progress; it may enrich every one of its own members; it may seek an opportunity to revive the old inquisitional *régime*, and the traditional prerogative of monarchial absolutism; but public opinion is on the watch, and if its light be not sufficient to dissipate the darkness of old times, it will become a flame in the hearts of the people.

The liberal proclaimed by the Progressist Party have a natural tendency to draw men together, and to strengthen their wishes for perfect liberty. Habeas Corpus law, civil and political freedom, economy in public expenditure, reform in the system of taxation, independence of the municipalities and provinces, unity of right and uniformity of legislature, reforms in the army and navy, establishment of juries abolished by the Government, secured rights of electors, freedom of the Press, religious toleration, liberty of education, right of public meeting and association—these are the principles on which the Liberal Party will base the future happiness of Spain.

JUAN PRIM,
JOAQUIN AGUIRRE,
PRAXADES MATEO SAGASTA, Vice Presidents.
MANUEL LASALA,
(Other signatures follow.)"

ILLINOIS.

The Hot Weather—Political Gossip—The New Chief Justice of Montana—The State Agricultural University—Watchmaking in Denver—An Historical Incident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 24, 1868.

We have had, in common, it seems, with the whole country, a period unusually protracted of extreme hot weather. Those who profess to be posted say it has not been excelled since 1845; but we have a memory of 1854, when for days the thermometer commenced its day's work at 96°, and went to 100° and 110°, but we had other horrors then in the shape of the cholera, and did not mind it so much. But, thanks to the genial breezes of Lake Michigan, we have suffered far less than the interior. It is cooler now, and we are in hopes that the worst is over. It had the effect to double the mortality last week over the preceding one. "The slaughter of the innocents" is fearful.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Dullness reigns in the political market, as yet. Gen. PALMER has started out to canvass the State; but the weather is against him, and so is the harvest. The farmers will wait until their magnificent crops are secured before they give much time to politics. The Democrats, too, have taken the field in the southern part of the State, but with the thermometer at 100°, the enthusiasm does not rise very high. I have seen no reason to change my figures yet, and still claim 50,000 majority for GRANT and COLFAX. SEYMOUR and BLAIR are swallowed with wry faces by many of the Democracy, but the mass will go the party blindly, and without regard to the fact that platform and candidates are antagonistic.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF MONTANA.

The newly-appointed Chief Justice of Montana, HENRY L. WARREN, Esq., is a resident of Quincy, in this State, and a native Illinoisan. He is a grandson of Hon. THOMAS MORRIS, formerly Senator from Ohio, noted in the earlier days of the slavery agitation for his abolition proclivities. He is also a nephew of Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS, who has for the last quarter of a century been a prominent Democratic politician of this State, but now goes for GRANT and COLFAX. Mr. WARREN is about 34 years old, and is a lawyer of fine abilities. Although a born Democrat, he is not a Copperhead, and was, until disabled by disease, in the Union army. He served during the last Legislature, as a member from Adams County, with much credit.

OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.

The State Agricultural University, at Champaign, has thus far been an unexampled success. The number of scholars for the Spring and Summer term has been much larger than was anticipated, and the prospect now is that it will be doubled in the Fall. It has already, from its able and judicious management, commended itself to the confidence of the people, and President GREGORY, as he goes around through the different counties lecturing, addressing agricultural fairs, &c., is constantly adding to its popularity. It will prove of an immense benefit to the agricultural portion of our population.

THE WEST—WHERE IS IT?

A short time since we saw an elaborate article in one of the new dailies, expressing astonishment that fine watches should be made on the prairies of Illinois. But still further the "Star of Empire" has winged its flight, and the "West" appears to evade pursuit as did the fabled Eldorado, or the spring of Eternal Youth, so much sought after by the Spaniards. We were shown yesterday a magnificent $300 gold watch, manufactured at Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. The workmanship was neat, elaborate and elegant. The movements, however, were from the American Watch Company. The gentleman who owned the watch, and who had just returned from Denver, says they have the most extensive and magnificent jewelry shops in the country, the principal one exceeding any two we have in Chicago. He represents business as brisk in Denver, that city being more like Chicago than any other in the West. He says, also, that the crops are magnificent, surpassing anything we have an idea of even in Illinois. The system of irrigation has been brought to such perfection that the arable land and meadows are supplied with all the water they need. Such wheat he never before saw or heard of, and as for vegetables, the man jeoparded his reputation for veracity by telling the truth about them.

Mining has also received a new impetus and more gold is now realized than ever before. The yield this year will much exceed that of any other.

JOHN BROWN—AN HISTORICAL INCIDENT.

I was conversing with a gentleman yesterday, a resident of this city, and he gave me a history of the capture of JOHN BROWN during the border troubles between Kansas and Missouri, and the manner of his escape. This gentleman, Mr. R., and his partner, residing near Western Missouri, owned a fancy negro, a skilled workman, for whom they paid $2,700. During the Christmas holidays they gave him leave of absence for a couple of days, to make music on his violin for a party at a neighboring plantation. On his way thither, in the evening, he was overtaken by a man with a wagon and invited to ride, which invitation he accepted. Soon they were joined by other wagons containing JOHN BROWN and his sons, and seventeen negroes in all. These were soon hastened across the river and taken to Lawrence. Mr. R. did not hear of his "property" until about four weeks, when the Postmaster—who, while professing to be with the Anti-Slavery people in Lawrence, turned traitor and was in constant correspondence with the Missourians—wrote, informing him of the time that BROWN was to start with the seven negroes for Iowa, and thence to Canada, and of the route they were to take. A party of Missourians was collected, and passing over into Kansas, encamped for the night in some woods, near a spring. About midnight JOHN BROWN with his convoy also pitched their camp on the prairie, at the edge of the woods, about a quarter of a mile off. Soon the $2,700 chattel was dispatched to the spring for water. His owner recognised him, spoke to him, and soon obtained all the information he desired in relation to the number of BROWN's party, how they were armed, &c. The Missourians marched up, surrounded them, and took them all prisoners, without any resistance on their part. The captured horses and wagons were headed for Missouri, and being put on the double quick, were soon across the lines. The prisoners were sent to St. Joseph, and placed in jail for safe keeping.

But the Yankees over in Kansas were up to a trick or two. A night or two afterward they crossed the river, just below the town, with two of their company handcuffed and chained. They proceeded to the jail, and one of them represented to the keeper that he was the Sheriff of a neighboring county, with a couple of desperate horse thieves in custody, whom he wanted to put in jail over night. The jailor, all unsuspectingly, opened the doors and admitted the party. Once in, they informed him of their object, and enforced silence by the display of revolvers. A pair of handcuffs was transferred to the jailor, and a cell door securely locked upon him. They then proceeded to liberate the prisoners, and escaped molestation.

And this is the way in which JOHN BROWN was first captured—through the treachery of the Lawrence Postmaster—and this the way in which he was delivered from what would undoubtedly have proved a very serious affair for him and his companions. Probably had it not been for the rescue, he would not have been in a condition to frighten the Old Dominion out of its propriety.

The Reported Programme for the Annexation of the Northern Mexican States.

A letter from Mazatlan to the San Francisco *Times*, written on the 22d ult., previous to the raising of the blockade of that port by the British steamer *Chanticleer*, says:

"In connection with the postponement of further action by the Captain of the *Chanticleer* until advices are received from headquarters at Victoria, I heard from a source sufficiently reliable to authorize its publication, news of the following programme of operations in which the Governments of England, France, Mexico and the United States, and the private holders of claims against Mexico, are concerned. First, it is impossible for JUAREZ or any other man to maintain himself in the Presidency of Mexico, beset by internal conspiracies against him, without means, and harassed by constant demands for the payment of obligations due foreigners. Money can be obtained only by an alienation of territory. The northern Mexican States are a source of weakness instead of strength to the central Government. The United States Government needs these States. JUAREZ is willing to sell, but the Mexicans are so averse to dispose of any more territory that shrewd diplomacy, absolute necessity, and especially a conviction of some great advantage to be gained, will alone reconcile them to a sale. The confiscation by the Supreme Government of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico fully justifies the English in assuming offensive operations against the Republic, and in addition to a claim of indemnity for this confiscation, they will press the payment of the Mexican bonds held by English subjects. Citizens of the United States, as well as European capitalists, will urge the settlement of their claims against Mexico. JUAREZ, pressed by these complications, must have money or be overthrown; and money can only be obtained from the United States. All holders of claims against Mexico, of whatever nationality, are satisfied that their only hope of payment lies in the Government of the United States; and the interference and assumption by our Government of all the just indebtedness of Mexico, in consideration of the transfer to us by Mexico of her northern tier of States, is confidently expected to be the result of the enforcement by England of a vigorous blockade of the Mexican ports. I know that business arrangements are now being effected with a view to the early accomplishment of the foregoing programme. Mexico, freed from her load of indebtedness and rid of a territory notorious for breeding civil commotions, may then be able to establish a Republican Government on a firm basis; while without such a settlement, she will sink deeper and deeper into the gulf of anarchy. A very strong opposition to JUAREZ exists throughout the country, based upon a constitutional limitation of the Presidency to one individual to one term. In Mexico, in proportion to population, politicians are vastly more numerous than in the United States. Every individual who can read and write, and some even minus these qualifications, are aspirants for office, which accounts, in a great degree for these incessant revolutions. The outs vastly outnumber the ins, and excuses are never wanting to justify the intrigues of disappointed aspirants to power and place. The foreign debt of the Government furnishes a constant excuse and opportunity to bome revolutionists, and until this debt is extinguished and the powers that be sustained by the moral, if not physical, assistance of the United States, it is vain to hope for the permanent establishment of a free government in Mexico. A strong centralized government is an imperative necessity to the resoration of order."

POUGHKEEPSIE SAENGERFEST.

Second Day—The Musical Rehearsal—The Afternoon's Festivities—The Grand Prize Concert in the Evening.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

Early yesterday morning the German element was abroad, some walking, some riding, and some sitting in groups at the various headquarters. Hackmen commenced driving a lively trade early in the day, conveying the strangers to places of interest about the city. Vassar College, Springside, Eastman Place, College Hill, Mansion-square, the Hyde Park road, the State Asylum grounds, and other points were all viewed with much satisfaction and admiration. At 10 A. M., the tide set toward Pine Hall, where it was announced the rehearsal was to take place. Additional decorative emblems had been placed in the large room, and the flags and banners of the different societies, including those of the Rondout Maennerchor, which organization arrived in the *Mary Powell*, at 6:30 A. M., were suspended from the north gallery.

The Hall was soon filled with the singers, the Newburg Maennerchor wearing a blue and white badge with gold lyre pin; the Rondout Maennerchor a blue badge with a silver eagle; the New-York Harmonia, a red badge with gold emblem, and the Junger Maennerchor, of New-York, a gold badge with the initials "J. M. C." set in it. Buffalo was represented by a member of the Buffalo Liedertafel, wearing a wreath and lyre. The New-York Schillerbund wore a bronze and gold badge with a miniature bust of SCHILLER. The New-York Liederkranz was represented by H. PAUR, the leader of the organization.

The prize judges, five in number, wore a white satin badge, with gold lyre. The badge of the General Committee of Arrangements is of blue silk, with eagle and shield embroidered in it, all surmounted by a gold star. By 10:15 A. M. the galleries were filled with ladies. The stage had been arranged so as to present an inclined plane, on which the Eastman College Band stationed itself, and opened the rehearsal exercises by performing, in a grand manner, the "Battle of Magenta," by MARIE. When the piece was concluded the Hall resounded with applause. The rehearsal of the pieces which were to be sung in the evening was then commenced and finished in a creditable manner. After rehearsal all adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon a general fraternization took place, and the favorite beverage of the Germans came in for a full share of attention. Happy, rollicking Germans were everywhere. Down-town saloons were filled with them, singing, story-telling, talking and chatting generally on general topics. About 4 P. M. the Junger Maennerchor, of New-York, accompanied by their band, proceeded to Eastman Park, where they were very hospitably received by Prof. H. G. EASTMAN, who made a few remarks, when the guests were treated to refreshments. After viewing the beautiful grounds they proceeded to other places of public interest, managing to pass away the time agreeably and pleasantly. At 8 o'clock P. M. Pine Hall was again the centre of attraction. Inside it was brilliantly lighted, and at the above-mentioned hour the new gallery on the west side was filled with gaily dressed ladies and and their male companions, while the north gallery was also comfortably filled. A portion of the main floor had been reserved for the singing societies. The flashing light from the many gas jets operated in a charming manner upon the beautiful decorations. Shortly after 8 o'clock the contending singing societies entered the Hall amid a breeze of excitement.

The scene on Maine-street, outside of the Hall, at this time was a picturesque one. A strong calcium light located on the corner of the street, at intervals flashed a brilliant light away up Maine-street, then fully upon and around the main entrance of the Hall, illuminating the faces and persons in a peculiarly brilliant manner. It was a noticeable fact that more people were congregated about the Hall outside than could be counted inside. Among the sidewalk audience were men worth thousands of dollars, too miserly to spend one dollar to listen inside to the grand music, thereby aiding the musical Germans who arranged the truly grand concert. But what else may be expected of this city, where leading property-holders are content to allow disease and death to spread, and all because they are too miserly to give the city a decent sewerage and drainage. But I digress.

The grand concert opened with the overture, "Poet and Peasant," by the Eastman Band. It was magnificently played. During the evening the United German Societies executed the "German Nation's Prayer," the band accompanying. The exquisite rendering of the piece sent a thrill of delight through the appreciative audience. The Schillerbund Society, of New-York, sang the piece "Love and Mercy," by OTTO. Words cannot express the excellency of this part of the programme. Never did we hear anything equal to it. The harmony showed that vigorous training had brought about such a splendid result. The "Slumber Song," by MARCHNER, was sung with fine effect by the Junger Maennerchor, of New-York. The choruses sung by all the societies were grand. Every piece was *encored*, and all present agreed that it was the greatest musical treat ever given here.

At 11:30 o'clock last night the Junger Maennerchor of New-York and their band serenaded Mayor INNIS. His Honor not appearing, it was thought he had not returned from the concert yet. All over the city at midnight the greatest hilarity was visible. At 10 o'clock this morning all the city organizations, including the Turner Rifles and the German societies from abroad, marched in procession to the Poughkeepsie Garden, where, at 12 o'clock noon, there was a grand open-air concert.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the awarding of the singing prizes took place at the Garden. The principal prize is a solid silver goblet sixteen inches high. On it is the following:

"Honorary prize from the first Saengerfest of the Hudson River Saengerbund in Poughkeepsie, July 27, 28 and 29. From the Germania."

It was selected by the Henderson Brothers, of this city, and cost $150. It was awarded to the Harmonia Society of New-York City. The second prize, which was contested for by the Newburg Maennerchor and the Poughkeepsie Germania, was awarded to the latter. It consists of two silver goblets and a silver server. The prize judges were Prof. A. Paur, of the New-York Liederkranz; Prof. Appelis, of the West Point Band; Prof. Charles Grube, of Poughkeepsie; Prof. Charles Brown, of Poughkeepsie, and Prof. Henry Brinis, of Newburg. After the awarding of the prizes all indulged in a grand picnic, and as I write the entire affair is happily closing with a ball at Pine Hall. The attendance is very large and pleasure reigns supreme.

KENTUCKY.

How Gen. Blair's Acceptance Letter is Received—He Gets a Significant Cuff from a Distinguished Kentucky Conservative—Party Capital Out of the Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

Though our Press praise BLAIR's second edition of his Broadhead letter as able, eloquent, deep, earnest, downright, outright, bold, manly, sound, noble, strong, Jacksonian, a vigorous manifestation of a most needed spirit in those who are to control national affairs in this momentous period, responsibility for his original, of which his duplicate is but an amplification, is attempted to be thrown entirely upon his own shoulders by some of our Democratic Party's ex-Union Democratic or third party element; and some even of the most intense of its Conservative element, like Judge S. S. NICHOLAS, while loudly for the "peaceful nullification of reconstruction *in toto*, *i. e.*, Congressional condemnation of reconstruction as an unconstitutional nullity, and repeal of the Reconstruction acts," pronounce BLAIR's preliminary manifesto a "departure from strict orthodoxy, not in good taste, nor politic—rather too summary in its indignant programme, for getting rid of the unconstitutional, void acts and their results. He may be a good soldier, he may be a good military tactician, but he is not an orthodox conservative lover of the Constitution, nor a good tactician in a great civil strife for the restoration of the Constitution.

The Fourteenth Amendment is among the "unconstitutional, void acts" which our Democratic papers and speakers declare "hang upon the same thread as all other Radical infringements and usurpations—that of the election of November, 1868."

Though the amendment is not likely to reduce our representation in the present Electoral College or the next Congress, or to operate on that point till after the next census and apportionment, nor to vacate the offices of present incumbents unless disqualified by the third section, and hereafter reëlected or reappointed to the same without Congressional removal of their disabilities, a tremendous Democratic clamor is being made over it, as though it was certainly designed to permanently disfranchise every Democratic official, if not voter, and to force negro suffrage upon us, and at the same time to cut down our representation, and virtually subjugate us for immediate Radical uses. Its every feature is grossly distorted to humbug those who never read it, and presumably many thousands of our Democratic "commonalty" haven't, considering the fact that most of their Representatives and Senators in Legislature assembled voted against it without having read it, or knowing anything about it, or giving a single intelligent reason for their denunciatory opposition to it.

PONTIAC.

THE RIOT AT MILLICAN.

Statement by the Mayor of the City—Particulars of the Affair.

MILLICAN, Texas, July 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph:

As many wild rumors have gone out relative to the riot at this place, I deem it proper to drop you a line, and give you a plain statement of the facts.

Some months since Parson BROOKS, colored, who is the Registrar of Brazos County, and a minister, conceived the idea of organizing the negroes into a military company, which he did, and was enabled to command the attendance of from one to two hundred on each Saturday, who, being armed, were regularly drilled, a thing that was unpleasant in the sight of the citizens. I called upon Capt. RANDLETT, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who condemned the organization as one not well calculated to produce amicable relations between the races, and issued an order that no further military demonstrations would be allowed. No regard was paid to the order, but the absence of Capt. R. from the place prevented his knowledge of the fact that his order was eschewed. Thus matters progressed until the 15th inst.

The negroes had a rumor that a freedman had been hanged in the Brazos bottom, and they had good reasons to know the guilty party, and that they intended to find the body, and hang the man who hung the negro, be he white or black; and on the morning of the 15th, Capt. HARVY was dispatched by Parson BROOKS with an armed force that was regularly marched through the town, *à la militaire, en route* for the river bottom, in search of the body of their friend, and when they arrived at the suspected premises they numbered 73, all armed and mounted. They met with some white persons in the bottom, and were quite insolent and imperative as to what they would do in the event they found the body.

About 3 P. M. news came to the town that the negroes contemplated violence. Some of the white ladies and children deemed it prudent to come into the town for protection. The citizens to the number of about forty were soon armed, mounted and on the road to the bottom. Deputy Sheriff PATILLO and myself thought it advisable that we should go with the citizens and use all the power vested in us by the law, as well as our personal influence with both parties, to prevent any collision. We suggested to the white men that we should be allowed to hold a conference with the freedmen, and try to influence them to lay by their arms and return to their homes, which proposition met with the approval of all. The Deputy Sheriff and myself were in front, passing through a thick wood, and a sudden turn in the road brought us to within thirty steps of the head of the column of the freedmen, Capt. HARVY in front. We asked him, "What does all this armed demonstration mean?" and before he could reply a small negro, who was some sixty steps in the rear, at an angle on the left, in an open space in the road, discharged his gun; his horse immediately fled; the firing then commenced in our rear. The Sheriff and myself ordered both parties to desist, but the freedmen fled in such hot haste that the thing was over, and all were out of sight in less than two minutes. The Captain was killed by my side. I only saw his body, but learn that two others were left dead, and some three or four wounded.

The citizens returned to town, and learning that many of the freedmen who were in the fight were then in Freedmantown, and that others were congregating, and thinking that there might be further trouble, requested me to take one citizen and hold a conference with Parson BROOKS, and learn his intentions, and if possible come to some understanding by which the thing should be settled. I did so; the Parson was surrounded by a rabble, who were clamorous for war; one man drew his Enfield on me, and would have shot, if not prevented. I refused to confer with such an element, and used all endeavors to induce the Parson to meet a delegation of white men and come to an understanding, which he refused. I then returned to the citizens and told them "that fight it was!" It was now about 7 P. M. Pickets were placed out, and arrangements made to hold the matter in check until Sheriff NEILL should arrive from Bryan, a dispatch having been sent him to come down and arrest the parties. About 8 P. M. Parson BROOKS reconsidered the matter, sent in a delegation, acceding to my proposals of a compromise, and some of the citizens met BROOKS and agreed upon terms by which the freedmen, individually and collectively, were to lay down their arms—agreeing that in future freedmen should desist from the universal practice, in their daily walks, of wearing arms, and that there should be no further demonstrations on the part of the whites. Here matters stood until the train arrived from Bryan, having Sheriff NEILL, with a posse of about 100 men, on board. They were met on the platform of the depot, and assured that all things were amicably arranged, and that their presence was not required, and urged to, and did, return that night. The Sheriff, however, deemed it advisable to remain that night to investigate the matter. He did so, and early the next morning dispatched his Deputy to see Parson BROOKS, and learn of him about the matter. The Deputy found him at his headquarters, with an armed sentinel at the door, twenty or thirty men, and arms in abundance. The Parson then and there declined to comply with the terms agreed upon. Soon thereafter I sent a negro to ask him to see me at a place appointed, at 8 A. M. Capt. RANDLETT, Sheriff NEILL and myself attended, but his reverence was not there; nor did he come; thus the terms of agreement were violated. News came in that the freedmen were collecting; a large number of horses and mules were stolen from the premises, and some negroes asserted that the blacks had sufficient force to, and would attack the town. The Sheriff sent the locomotive drawing the freight back to Bryan for volunteers, and about 150 came. The negroes saw the utter impracticability of success, and desisted. To-day many have retured to the farms, and say that from this time out they have no desire to do military duty. I cannot say what number has been killed in the skirmishing, but will learn in a few days.

Yours, G. A. WHEAT, Mayor.

The Cattle Plague in Illinois.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 24.

The following letter in relation to the cattle plague was received at the Executive Office yesterday:

TARINA, Ill., July 22, 1868.

To His Excellency Gov. Oglesby:

I take the liberty to write you to inform you of a dreadful cattle plague that has broken out in our midst, which has proved so fatal as to baffle all the efforts to save a single animal. There has not one recovered that has been attacked. The total loss up to this date is from forty to fifty valuable milk cows and fat steers. A week ago I had fifty head of fat steers in pasture, now I have twenty left, and they continue to die at the rate of five or ten per day. It is rapidly spreading over our prairies, and there are but few cattle in this neighborhood that are not affected. It has taken the all from many a poor family, and if we cannot discover some remedy, it will surely sweep our country of a good deal of valuable stock. I have been informed that there had been a committee of scientific men appointed by you to examine some cases of the kind in Sangamon County; if so, you will confer a great favor upon us, and we believe the country, to have the matter examined, and see if the dreadful scourge cannot be stayed. It is believed by many to have been brought here by Texas stock, that were with ours a month ago. It is certainly contagion of some kind, and is increasing in violence rapidly. Your obedient servant,

E. RICHARDSON.

The Mud Flow at Kapapala in Hawaii.

A sudden and remarkable outburst of a stream of mud was one of the most wonderful among the phenomena accompanying the recent volcanic eruptions at the Sandwich Islands. The following letter in the Honolulu *Advertiser* gives some further information concerning it:

HILO, Friday, May 8, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: We left Hilo on Monday, the 27th of April, in a cold, penetrating rain storm, which continued during nearly the whole of our absence. On Tuesday we reached Kapapala, where, after resting a few minutes at Mr. RICHARDSON's, we rode on to the flow, a distance of about one and a quarter miles. Continued rains had kept the mud in a soft and "sticky" condition, so that it was not possible to cross on horseback, or even on foot. Crossing two new streams of water, of considerable size, running down outside of the flow, we followed the mud banks down to their termini, and struck the road again on their farther side about two and a half miles from Mr. LYMAN's house. Here we were fortunate enough to find a native, who, all undismayed, was busily engaged in the manufacture of poi, and who acted as host, guide and oracle. Early on Wednesday morning we began the ascent of the bluff, and after a hard pull of perhaps an hour reached the summit, where we enjoyed a bird's eye view of the whole scene. We judged the whole flow (that is the main flow) to be two and a half miles in length, and half a mile in breadth at the summit. Two streams of thick dirty water ran down through the mud to the foot of the hill, where they united, and, following the flow to its terminus, continued on down toward the sea. The natives say the water actually reaches the ocean. Besides this stream there were the two previously mentioned. They all are affected by the rains, and will probably cease to run after the rainy season is over.

The flow is composed, as you know already, of a red mud, somewhat tenacious, and still quite soft in many places. Huge rocks, trees, fences, &c., are intermingled as if the top of the hill had been blasted off in a great mass. And this seems to be the idea most generally received. Undoubtedly the fire beneath came in contact with some vast body of water, and the rapid generation of steam produced a mighty boiler-like explosion. Our native, who was present at the time of the eruption, assured us that the flow "ran down like water," and that it was not caused, as some have supposed, by the cracking open of the ground, and the throwing up of the earth over the whole distance instantaneously. There was every appearance of a genuine flow, especially along the edges, where we noticed a smooth, rounded pahochoe-like curve very frequently. Near the centre of the stream a little island is left, upon which stands a house.

The actual depth of the mud it was difficult to determine. It ranges perhaps from five to thirty feet. Thirty-one natives were buried alive on that eventful Thursday, the 2d of April, and about 1,000 head of cattle, belonging to Messrs. REED & RICHARDSON. The stream runs by compass E. S. E.

As there was said to be no fire in the crater, we did not go down. The central portion of the pit has sunk to a depth of perhaps 300 feet below its ordinary level, and from the banks on the Kan side vast masses of rock have been dislodged by the severe earthquakes. Yours, very truly,

S. L. COAN.

Monument to Gen. Lyon in St. Louis—Letter from Senator Drake.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

I have great pleasure in informing you, as I request you to make known through the *Democrat* to the people of St. Louis, that the inclosed bill has passed both Houses, and needs only the signature of the President to become a law; by the third section of which you will see that the westernmost six acres of the St. Louis Arsenal grounds are granted to the City of St. Louis as a public ground forever, upon the condition of the erection thereon, within three years, of a monument to the memory of the brave and lamented Gen. NATHANIEL LYON. It is not for a moment to be doubted that the condition will be fulfilled, and, I hope, long before the expiration of the prescribed time. The funds for the erection of the monument should by all means be immediately raised, and in such amount as to insure the erection of a monument worthy of our city and the great soldier and noble patriot whose name and fame are commemorated.

It is but mere justice for me to add, that the suggestion of this dedication of the ground in question came to me from Gen. CARL SCHURZ, and that the people of St. Louis are much indebted to Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Senate, for his favorable consideration of, and report upon, the amendment constituting the third section of the bill when I presented it. Gen. PILE procured the passage of the amendment in the House without division or question. Yours, truly,

C. D. DRAKE.

Apprehended Raid upon Mexico—Letter from the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 25.

The Mexican Consul, Mr. RAMON DIAZ, has written a letter to Gen. BUCHANAN, stating that he has been reliably informed that a large number of men, with their officers, left the city this morning, via Opelousas Railroad, ostensibly to work upon some road, but really having for their objective point the Republic of Mexico, which they meditate invading with hostile intentions. The Consul further states that the force is part of a large expedition, which is rapidly organizing in the United States for the purpose of invading Mexico, and asks the General to telegraph orders to the commanding officer in Texas to stop the party.

Either there is an extensive and wonderfully secret organization in this country for the purpose of revolutionizing the quiet and peaceful Republic of Mexico, or the mind of the Mexican Consul is tormented by fears, which, like the ghost of Banquo, will not bown down at his bidding.

It would seem as though a few expert detectives might ferret out the mystery, if there be a mystery. A few Mexican dollars, judiciously expended, would doubtless do the work.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—Yesterday an old man named CHARLES GIBLIN, while crossing the railroad track at Port Jervis, in advance of a freight train in motion, was struck by the engine and thrown under the wheels, which passed over him, severing his body and killing him instantly. He was aged about 70.

Paper Collars.

The Paper Collar Manufacturers' Association have much pleasure in informing the trade that they have been successful in defeating the Union Paper Collar Company, in their attempt to obtain an extension of their patents, notwithstanding all the influence they brought to bear on the officials in the Patent Office; they also had the assistance of some of the best patent lawyers in the country, who worked with a will worthy of a better cause. The evidence we produced was so conclusively against them that the Commissioner was compelled to refuse their application. Their patent, therefore, expired on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, after a desperate struggle for an existence of seven years longer.

By order of the Board,

S. W. H. WARD, President.
HENRY JOHNSON, Treasurer.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Marquette! Marquette!!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING's safes preserve their contents where safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 11th ult. the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subjected to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. *It lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance, (the outside covering being burned through in many places,) and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING's PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, &c., &c., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING's PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS. The victor at THE WORLD's FAIR, LONDON; THE WORLD's FAIR, NEW-YORK; THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
—*Advertisement.* New-Orleans.

"Will the Coming Man Drink Wine?" Mr. Parton's article, from the *Atlantic Monthly*, is printed in this week's WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price 5c. in wrappers ready for mailing. Subscription $2 per year.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

P. H. B. are Synonymous with Health, Strength and Vigor. The secret will be revealed by investing in a bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, and you will not be disappointed.

For sale by Druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

Vermont Spring

The most remarkable remedy known for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Allen G. Fowler, No. 3 Park-row, having been engaged many years in manufacturing for the wholesale trade, and having unusual facilities for doing good work at moderate prices, has commenced making gentlemen's Shirts in all grades to order. Prices will be found lower than usual. First-class workmanship, perfect fitting garments and superior style will be guaranteed in every instance. ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Wednesday, July 29, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, ALFRED WALKER BARKER, son of Charles Barker, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral on Friday at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church.

BLACHLY.—At Cincinnati, on Monday, July 27, JOSEPH W. BLACHLY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the South-st. Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock. Trains leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9:30 A. M.

CLAYTON.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Saturday, July 25, of cholera infantum, EDWARD TREDWELL, son of Henry G. and Mary E. Clayton, aged 8 months.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, July 29, of congestion of the lungs, ADDIE L., daughter of Charlotte C. and the late John Cooper.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EBBITT.—On Wednesday, July 29, of organic disease of the heart, HUMPHREY EBBITT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 King-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GROSHON.—On Tuesday, July 28, JOHN GROSHON, for many years connected with the Greenwich Savings Bank, in his 79th year.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M. Interment in Trinity Cemetery.

GRIFFITH.—On Wednesday, July 29, LOUIE KIEL, wife of Charles R. Griffith, and daughter of the late John Kiel, in the 26th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPPOCK.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, July 29, ELIZABETH, daughter of Moses A. Hoppock.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings Depot on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 30th-st., New-York. Train returning leaves Hastings at 5:25.

MORRISON.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Wednesday, July 29, LILLIE, infant daughter of Jno. H. and Susie Morrison, aged 3 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Thos. Hutchinson, Esq., Kent-st., between Franklin and Union avs., Greenpoint, L. I., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SANDERS.—On Wednesday, July 29, ABRAM K. SANDERS, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 164 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

SMITH.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, Mrs. ESTHER SMITH, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Van Brunt, 10th-st., third house from 3d av., Brooklyn.

SEAMAN.—CAROLINE, daughter of the late Dr. Z. W. Seaman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of W. B. Scott, No. 37 East 23d-st.

STARK.—On Monday, July 27, at New-Brunswick, N. J., JOSEPH STARK, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 87 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday, July 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.

FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of the trade and the public in general is called to the above-named preparation for making that pleasant and healthy Summer beverage known as KNAPP'S CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.

It is put up in 40 cent, 75 cent, and $4 bottles, also in gallon cans at $12, for making 10, 25, 200, and 800 gallons of the Beer. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & Co., No. 362 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

For sale by druggists generally.

S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor.

Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out door use. Any one having the use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 34 Dey-st.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers, neat, judicious, appropriate. Shaving, dyeing, No. 266 Broadway. Hairdye 50c.; best in use. Sold by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

THE SEYMOUR TRAGEDY.

The Last Act in the Terrible Drama—The Second Triple Execution by the Vigilance Committee.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 27.

The final scene in the tragedy at Seymour, Ind., has been enacted. The last of the express robbers have fallen into the hands of a Vigilance Committee more vigilant than even the San Franciscan; have pleaded in vain for life, have been allowed only short shrift, have been hanged in the dead of night from limbs which sustained only six days before the weight of their guilty comrades.

The story of the last attempted robbery is still fresh in the memories of our readers, and the terrible judgment meted out to ELLETS, ROSEBERRY and CLIFTON will not have been forgotten. They were hanged on Monday last—only a week ago to-day. Two days before ELLETS was writing letters to friends in Seymour from the Ninth-st. Station House, in this city, telling them to be in no fear, for he was well and would soon rejoin them; asking them "to smoke their best cigars on his account," and "to believe no news which they might hear."

The three were taken on Monday from this city, conveyed to Seymour, arriving there about 10 o'clock Monday night. All was silent at the depot when the train halted, much more silent than usual. There was no hint of the tragedy soon to be enacted, no omen to give warning to the doomed men of their approaching fate. After the transfer of its freight, the train sped on toward Brownstown, but it had not proceeded far before it was signaled by a red light, and, in obedience to the summons, the train stopped. At once it was surrounded by a body of some two hundred men, and a detachment went immediately to the express car, where the three outlaws were sitting. There were only two pairs of handcuffs, ROSEBERRY being bound with one pair, and ELLETS and CLIFTON fastened together with the other. In silence, without words or noise, the stern, self-appointed executors of the law seized, first, ROSEBERRY, who, bound as he was, could make no resistance, threw him from the car, and gave him in charge of the members of the Committee outside. With ELLETS and CLIFTON the work was somewhat more difficult, for each with his feet and unfettered hand made most fearful resistance, fighting, as one expresses it, "like tigers." But what could two men, though moved to desperation, do against two hundred? In a few minutes the train was again on its way. So quickly, so noiselessly had the work been accomplished that sleeping passengers were not even aroused from their slumbers, and others could only tell of the transaction that they heard the whistle signal to put on the brakes, saw before them the red lights, and shortly after they moved on, none knew the cause of the delay.

ELLETS, ROSEBERRY and CLIFTON were hurried away. Only a few moments later their bodies were dangling in the black darkness of the night, from limbs in the midst of the forest. No one was near to offer even the shortest prayer for the dying men.

But the end was not yet. The work of the Committee was still not accomplished. Three of the party engaged in the outrage were yet at large, and until the same wild justice was meted out to them as to ELLETS, ROSEBERRY and CLIFTON, the Committee could not cease its labors. A description of MOORE, SPARKS and JERRELL had been sent out in all directions by the detective who was working up the case. Two of these men were young, MOORE being only 23 years old, and SPARKS about 30. The age of JERRELL is unknown. All were single men, and residents for many years of Seymour. The writ for their arrest was issued in Jackson County, Ind., and made returnable there.

Friday afternoon these three men were found in Mattoon, Ill., whither they had fled immediately after the attempted robbery. All were at work on a farm, and were arrested by the Sheriff of the place. They were placed in charge of a special officer from Seymour, and on Saturday put on the train bound for Indianapolis. On reaching that city they were transferred to the Seymour train, to be taken, it was decided, to Brownstown to await their trial. But an engineer sent in advance an ominous dispatch: "Shall run over no red lights."

Again as the train reached Seymour all was quiet. No confusion, no noise, no armed committee, no threats of lynch law on any side. It was thought best that the prisoners should be taken to Brownstown in a wagon, and accordingly about midnight the three prisoners and their guard started off. But there was to be for them no trial by slow forms or long-delayed punishment. An outraged community, tired of the thraldom in which it had been held for years by villains and outlaws, had determined to take vengeance swift, terrible, awful. Their only law for this was the law of self-defence; their only justification the necessity of the case.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the wagon was stopped in the midst of the great dreary forest, by men whose only disguise were handkerchiefs bound about the brow. The men were taken from the custody of the officers in whose charge they were, and, without the forms of law, were bidden to prepare for death. Questions were asked about the different outrages which had been committed in the vicinity, but no answers were returned. Then the woods witnessed once more the terrible retribution extended to guilty men, by men who had, for years, been held in a bondage of abject fear. Again the morning light revealed these ghastly corpses hanging from the limbs, the faces of horrid blackness, the eyes starting from their sockets, and the bodies swaying to and fro in the breezes.

In this connection it is well to state that the Reno family, which has been at the head of these outrages, is now in a fair way to be broken up. SIMEON and WILLIAM are now in the jail at New-Albany, on the charge of being connected with the Marshfield robbery. FRANK, the oldest, and the ring-leader, a telegram from Windsor informs us, has been arrested at that place, and will, without doubt, be shortly transferred to the State of Indiana, to receive the punishment which he deserves.

Thus, at length, after years' endurance of most outrageous violence, after having lived in the midst of terror by day and by night, after having seen their lands and property depreciated in value by the infamous deeds of wicked citizens, Seymour is in the enjoyment of peace. For a week already it has been as safe there as in any town in the State. For weeks to come, for all time, we hope, to come, the terrible vengeance taken on public enemies, the long-suffering community will give to it security and abiding quiet. If such should be the result of the work of the Vigilance Committee, few, we apprehend will be found to inquire too curiously into the means used.

Commencement Week at Madison University.

From the Utica Herald, July 27.

Commencement week at Madison University begins on Wednesday next and continues the ensuing six days. The occasion will be one of interest to the Baptist church of this State. Madison University is destined to be one of the largest "schools of the prophets" in the State, as it will doubtless be in a short time one of the best endowed. We learn that a movement is now in progress to make up an offering by the friends and Alumni of the College. Such offering will be most substantial in character and will not only do honor to the liberality of those whose principles prompt the gift, but will render much-needed assistance to the institution.

The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad now extends to Deansville, on the old stage route, over which Alumni and friends have been trundled for the last half century in an ancient vehicle. The new road shortens the long stage ride of twenty-odd miles fully one-half, and next year it is expected it will be extended to the very doors of the University. The friends of the University will find the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Road the best means of reaching Hamilton this Summer. Trains run to East Hamilton, within three miles of the College, whence an omnibus will take passengers to the village.

The programme for Commencement Week is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, July 29, and Aug. 1—Examination of classes in the University.

FRIDAY, July 31, 7:30 P. M.—Exhibition of the University Grammar School.

SUNDAY, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.—Annual Sermon before the Educational Society by Rev. F. O. LINCOLN, D. D., of Williamsport, Penn.; 7:30 P. M.—Sermon before the Society for Inquiry by Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., of Boston, Mass.

MONDAY, Aug. 3, 9:30 A. M.—Examination of Classes in the Hamilton Theological Seminary; 2 P. M.—Meeting of the Board of the University; of the Education Society; 7:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Literary Societies of Madison University; Orator, Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, A. M., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 10 A. M.—Anniversary of the Hamilton Theological Society.—Address to the Graduating Class by Dr. ARNOLD; 2 P. M.—Annual Meeting of the Baptist Education of the State of New-York—Reports and Addresses; 7:30 P. M.—Meeting of the "Association of Alumni and Friends"—Addresses.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 10 A. M.—Commencement of Madison University; 2 P. M.—Inauguration of Dr. DODGE as President of Madison University; 7:30 P. M.—Conference of Alumni and Friends.

Death of an Aged and Eminent Catholic Divine.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, July 25.

Father VERHAEGEN, an aged Catholic Divine, died at St. Charles, Mo., on the 21st inst., at the advanced age of sixty-seven years and one month. He was born in Belgium June 21, 1800; came to St. Louis in 1821, as one of the band of Jesuit missionaries whom the venerable Bishop DUBOURG had succeeded in obtaining for his diocese. Shortly after his ordination, Father VERHAEGEN was appointed President of the St. Louis University and Superior of the Western Missions. He was also appointed to govern the Jesuit establishments in the East, and after having completed his term of office there he became President of St. Joseph College at Bardstown, Ky. The last years of his life were spent at St. Charles, Mo., where he labored with zeal for the welfare of the people committed to his charge.

Father VERHAEGEN was a man of superior mind, of profound knowledge, and of most winning and genial manner. He was the friend of all who knew him; ever cheerful, with a kind word for all who came near him. During his long career of usefulness in the high positions which he successively filled as Rector of Colleges, Superior of the Missions, Provincial of the Missouri Province of his Order, Administrator of the Diocese of St. Louis, &c., he gained, what he did not indeed seek, a great name and an extensive popularity; and promoted what was the sole object of his ambition, and the good of religion and education the greater glory of God.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
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DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
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SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
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United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
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Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.
Banks, Bankers and other holders
OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863,
can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.
Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
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BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1868.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, prox., on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company Income Bonds, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., instead of at the American Exchange National Bank as heretofore. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115⅝	115⅝	5-20 C., '67.......	109⅝	109¾
Coupon, 1881....	115¾	115⅞	5-20 C., '68.......	109⅝	109⅞
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅜	110⅛	10-40 Registered..	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Cou., '62..	114⅛	114⅜	10-40 Coupon.....	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅜	111⅝	Gold............	144⅜	144⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112⅜	July, 7.30.......	108⅞	109
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July.....	109⅝	109⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
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Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 29, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.
OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.

By order of the Board.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund.) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (cor. William-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and William sts.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ESTABLISHED 1863.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3.
INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.
Rate, Six per Cent., free of tax.
5 cents to $10,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT, FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A draft drawn at Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1868, at 60 days date, for $5,000, by Wm. S. Collins, on Bryan, Watts & Co., New-York, accepted by the latter, payable at the National City Bank and certified by the said bank. A suitable reward will be given to the finder on return of the draft to NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
SURPLUS.....................130,423
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
EIGHT PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 166 Broadway.
Cash Capital.....................$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868.............64,762 22
Total...........................$214,762 22
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1868.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.
Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.
$500 REWARD.
Resolved, That a reward of $500 will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed WILLIAM KREAMER on the 22d inst., opposite the premises No. 47 Bowery, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP, or exchange for good road horse, at No. 20 East 18th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEWIS C. LILLIE, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURISTON WHITE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lauriston White, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK W. BOUND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA D. ROYSTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEROME FINCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. PATTERSON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE D. BULEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Spencer D. Schuyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.
jy23-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. BEVERIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James B. Beveridge, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 21, 1868.
jy23-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON N. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simeon N. Drake, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August 1868, at 1 o'clock P.M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1868.
jy16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, ARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leopold Buxbaum, Aron Buxbaum and Seligman Oppenheimer, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.
jy16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTHA L. KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Martha L. King, of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, before said Court sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1868.
jy16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by J. Ogden Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.
jy23-1aw3wTh GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC CARPENTER, a Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said Bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th day of July, A. D. 1868.
jy16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-1aw3wTh*

NO. 1,296.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. STOKES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Stokes, in the village of Yonkers, County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy16-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURICE BENDIX, CAROLINE M. REICHMAN, and RUDOLPH REICHMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts and of each of them, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; (and who composed the firm of C. M. Reichman & Co.,) and who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868.
MOSES S. HERMAN,
jy23-1aw3wTh No. 121 Chambers-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Wiley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy23-1aw3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LATHROP, CADY & BURTIS, a business firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the individual estate of Daniel Cady and Samuel E. Burtis, of said firm: which said firm has been adjudged bankrupt on the petition of said Daniel Cady and Samuel E. Burtis: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt firm, or of Daniel Cady or Samuel E. Burtis, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said firm, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, a supplemental warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS C. LILLIE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the (3d) third day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. BUDD DEACON,
Dated JULY 28, 1868. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES K. JACKSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James K. Jackson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy30-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND LICHTENSTADTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sigmund Lichtenstadter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1868.
jy30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS L. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius L. Adams, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO P. MANN, Assignee,
jy16-1aw3wTh* New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VAN KEUREN, of Kingston, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Van Keuren, of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, July 14, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
jy16-1aw3wTh Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles P. H. Ripley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy16-1aw3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NILS PETER LARSEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nils Peter Larsen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the day of 1868.
Signed, JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. QUIGLEY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John O. Quigley, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D 1868.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., N. Y. City.

NO. 1,655.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin S. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A.D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, July 18, 1868, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATTHEW HASBROUCK, of the town of Marbletown, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Matthew Hasbrouck, of the town of Marbletown, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., July 14, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
jy16-1aw3wTh Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a speciality, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, NEAR Spring-st., treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST CASES OF PRIVATE DISeases cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., only; medicine to cure or no pay.

LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week: gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few more engagements by the day or month; can [illegible] no objection to [illegible] Address No. 910 2d-av. [illegible] references.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; [illegible] Call at No. 244 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REfined German girl, [illegible] willing to do [illegible] is a very neat [illegible] No. 6, Mrs. Rothman.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do [illegible] family; is a good [illegible] would like to see [illegible] 337½ 11th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class [illegible] private family [illegible] try: best City [illegible] No. 360 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] cook who understands [illegible] soups, meats, [illegible] good [illegible] read and [illegible] 120 West 20th-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as a [illegible] tion to go a short [illegible] erence for a re[illegible] 19th-st., between [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation [illegible] both situation [illegible] waiting or [illegible] be seen at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable [illegible] throughly [illegible] a child from [illegible] reference, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY [illegible] and respe[illegible] dren or cham[illegible] ences; will go [illegible] near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD cooks, [illegible] seamstresses; [illegible] Irish servants [illegible] Select Servants' Institute, No. 18 11th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to do [illegible] small family; [illegible] reference. [illegible] 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man girl [illegible] mind children. [illegible] A and B.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a [illegible] City reference [illegible] 146 West 17th-[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English [illegible] business; meat[illegible] &c.; good refe[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer [illegible] no objection to [illegible] ferences. No. 6[illegible]

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR child as a [illegible] family. Addre[illegible] store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS CApable of [illegible] best of City re[illegible] place. Addres[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young wo[illegible] plain sew[illegible] best City refer[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man girl [illegible] 2d-st., first flo[illegible]

WASHING OF A FEW PRIVATE FAMilies or ge[illegible] Apply at No. 3[illegible]

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK BY THE week as go[illegible] for two days, M[illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A GOOD COOK, in a priva[illegible] good reference[illegible]

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a woman as [illegible] her as neat, [illegible] 107 East 46th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, without [illegible] acquainted with [illegible] give the very best [illegible] bility. Apply t[illegible] tween 2d and [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, with small [illegible] horses, drive ca[illegible] perience in City [illegible] country; steady [illegible] TEAMSTER, No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in [illegible] the country; [illegible] can show satisf[illegible] at the Grocer's, No. 192 6th-av., Madison-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] a young m[illegible] oughly; City o[illegible] obliging; good C[illegible] 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman [illegible] ness thoroughly [illegible] good reference [illegible] Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom [illegible] his last place; [illegible] would make him [illegible] Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man [illegible] oughly; City o[illegible] obliging; good [illegible] 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman [illegible] both branches [illegible] gentleman's pla[illegible] No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH man as gar[illegible] stands gen[illegible] can bring good [illegible] Address Y. M. T.[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A temperance [illegible] heavy, in a good [illegible] Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A situation [illegible] Address C. M., Box 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN [illegible] GRANT and CO[illegible] agent took 60 or[illegible] paign Biograph[illegible] medals and pho[illegible] Agents make 100 [illegible] paid for $1. Sen[illegible] GOODSPEED & [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS TO ASsist in care [illegible] seamstress and [illegible] none need apply [illegible] No. 16 Lafayette-[illegible] or between 5 and [illegible]

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a yo[illegible] understands taki[illegible] One writing a goo[illegible] ling to make [illegible] No. 1,102 New-York Post Office.

TIME-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO is familiar with [illegible] address GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Paterson, N. J., with refere[illegible]

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE A skillful drive[illegible] spects. Such on[illegible] & CRUGER, No. [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] house, a boy [illegible] dress RANSOM, [illegible] and references, [illegible]

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A DRUG store. Appl[illegible] Sheriff.

WANTED—[illegible] he must [illegible] dress Box No. 2,0[illegible]

WANTED—A PORTER IN AN IRON STORE; work in a [illegible] st., near Fourth.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; MUST bring good [illegible] av., from 3½ to 4[illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the wholesal[illegible] 96 Chambers-st., [illegible]

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT WANTED—[illegible] ENDOWMENT. [illegible]

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON AND DO general housework. [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, [illegible]
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, [illegible]
Wainscoting and [illegible] description of slate [illegible] supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Sales Room, [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS. [illegible] in the City [illegible] latest designs, at [illegible] Marble Works, No. [illegible] av., N. Y. Mante[illegible]

MARBLE [illegible] HEAD STONES [illegible] prices. S. KLABER [illegible] 3d-st. Mantels pu[illegible]

MARBLEIZED [illegible] Half the price of marble. [illegible] STEWART, 695 6th-av., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA	Aug. 1	HIBERNIA	Aug. 22
CALEDONIA	Aug. 8	EUROPA	Aug. 29
BRITANNIA	Aug. 15	IOWA	Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA	July 30	MALTA	Aug. 20
PALMYRA	Aug. 13	SIBERIA	Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR.....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Aug. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M. North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.
GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.
The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.
Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by the utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av.; and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.
The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

STORAGE.
The Army Board now in session at corner of Houston and Greene-sts., under the joint resolution of Congress to provide a suitable building or property within the Harbor of New-York, or on the navigable water thereof, which shall have sufficient accommodation of warehouse, pier, dock and basin room for the safe convenient, receiving, storing and care of all army stores of every kind and description, belonging to all bureaus and branches of army service, now stored in New-York, or contemplated to be so stored solicit owners of eligible properties, under the above mentioned resolution, to submit bids for hiring the same, accompanied by descriptions and giving locations, until 12 M., FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.
Communications regarding the matter should be addressed to RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Asst. Qrmr. Gen., President of Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.
Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st, 6 A. M.
Friday, 31st, 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2d, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 1st, 3 P. M.	Monday, 3d, 7 A. M.
Sunday, 2d, 6 P. M.	
Sunday, 2d, 6:20 P. M.	
Monday, 3d, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arrive in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.
Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.
Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.
Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.
Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—SUSAN E. RYERS AND DAVID R. RYERS, her husband, plaintiffs, against SARAH ANN WANDEL, widow of Daniel Wandel, deceased; Sarah Ann Wandel, Stephen M. Wandel, Sarah Ellen Theall and Horace Theall, her husband; Olivia R. Wandel and Peter S. Wandel, her husband; Daniel Wandel and Jane E. Wandel, his wife; Alfred Wandel and Elese Wandel, his wife, and Margaret Garretson, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the Town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1868.
A. DE GROOT,
jy30-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE POWER BOILER AND Engine will be sold very cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAFTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J., FIVE MINUTES from New-York Railroad depot, a new and desirable corner residence on the finest avenue in the city; house large, convenient, and contains all the modern improvements; abundance of fruit and shrubbery in garden. Call or address T. C. SMITH, No. 248 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE for improved property, a fine country seat of one acre, with abundance of fruit, &c.; large double house, and only 25 minutes' drive from the ferries on Long Island; horse-cars run within 8 minutes' walk of the place. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Broadway, Williamsburg.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., MODERN FOUR-story high-stoop house, pleasantly located, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Twelve minutes' walk from Morrisania depot, six minutes from horse cars which connect with 3d-av. Railroad and steamboat for 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address B., Box No. 120 Times Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—House commodious, handsomely furnished and delightfully situated; four acres, with garden, fruits, &c., will be rented to 1st May, 1870.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A DOUBLE HOUSE, FOR TWO small families, with large lawn and garden, one hour from City. Rent $400 for all. Inquire at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH—A place in the country, with from three to ten acres of land, having comfortable dwelling house, good carriage house, stables, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence, Winter and Summer. Location on the Sound preferred; price not to exceed $15,000. Must be within two hours of New-York, and be well worth the money. Address Post Office Box No. 200, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

A.—"RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,"
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM CITY VIA ERIE ROAD,
NOW OPEN,
WITH
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
AND
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY; BATHING, BOATING and FISHING. See diagram of rooms, No. 72 Maiden-lane. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the
LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.; references exchanged. Address Z, Morrisania Post Office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE private family, three or four rooms and private table, for gentleman, wife, four children, and two nurses. Address, stating lowest terms and references, D. D., Post Office Box 4,400.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, en suite, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board; location very desirable.

BOARD FOR FAMILY—WANTED, IN A good location, permanent board for five or six persons; two large and two small rooms in second story preferred. Address T., Box No. 1,062 Post Office.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—A SUITE OF pleasant rooms to let; price moderate; breakfast if desired; also third story front room; reference required; all improvements.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH GOOD rooms, for gentlemen or married couples, on very moderate terms, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM, with board, to a gentleman, at $7 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESTORED
Without medicine or expense.—Dyspepsia, phthisis, nervous and liver complaints cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart De Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at T. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all grocers, chemists and druggists.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., wants a lady for Elocution in a Female College; French lady on the Hudson; lady for piano and singing; Professor of Music; gentleman for Classics, near City; Principal for New-England Public School, $1,900, and one for New-Jersey, $1,500; young man to assist in Boarding School; Professor of Natural Sciences, Kentucky. Many other teachers now wanted. All who seek position should have "Application Form." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY
FROM AUCTION.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACA, 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' CHESTER HATS—NEW STYLES THIS WEEK—Mary Stuart Hats, new Styles for September and August. Real Lace Bonnets, Excursion and Sun Hats. L. BINN'S Millinery, 577 Broadway. Please save this.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST CHANCES.
BROUGHAM'S
WALLACK'S.
LAST CHANCES.
BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
WALLACK'S.
LAST CHANCES.
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BROUGHAM'S
LAST CHANCES
WALLACK'S.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY.....Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE,
Mr. H. L. Bateman has the honor to announce, that in consequence of the complete success of BARBE BLEUE, it will be continued every night until further notice.
SECOND WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
WEDNESDAY, July 29.
Pronounced to be the best and most amusing of Offenbach's works.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of artists, music and mise en scene.
MLLE. IRMA,
the charming Boulotte, eulogized by the Press and applauded to the echo by overwhelming audiences.
Mlles. LAMBELE and DUCLOS splendidly received.
M. AUJAC, the tenor and deceiver Blue Beard, a furore; pronounced the best ever here.
M. DUCHESNE,
as Popoloni, welcomed back with fervor.
Messrs. LAGRIEFOUL, DARDIGNAC, &c.
BARBE BLEUE (Blue Beard.)
AN UNEQUALED CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
SUPERB BALLET IN FOURTH ACT
by JARRETT & PALMER'S Parisian Ballet Troupe.
BARBE BLEUE.
Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
First time of Eugene's Operatic burlesque of
IL TROVATORE,
introducing the great ballet scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

NATATORIUM.
Prof. HENRY GEBHARD'S private swimming school, hot and cold salt water baths and sea bathing for ladies, gentlemen and children, at the magnificent private Park, foot of East 66th-st. Accommodation by stages for subscribers.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 East 16th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (made to order by Dessoir & Herter,) FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman now abroad, consisting of Brussels carpet, carved rosewood and gilt suite in crimson satin, carved rosewood bookcase, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirror, mantel do., rosewood centre-table, bronze card-receiver, ormolu and bronze chandeliers, marble clock, rosewood suite in gray satin, gilt-frame side mirror, gilt cornices, bronze coupes, bronze cigar-stands, ormolu side-brackets, mahogany marble-top side-tables.
DINING-ROOM—Mahogany extension-table, mahogany marble-top mirror-back buffet, black-walnut suite in green reps, window-curtains, window-shades, elegant silver-plated and cut glassware.
BEDROOMS—Black-walnut bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, suites in blue reps, carved rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, lace window-curtains, black-walnut sofa-tables, marble-top dressing-bureaus, lounges, oak cane-seat chairs and rockers, stair-carpets, rods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 404 Lexington-av., corner 42d-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in fine order, nearly new, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black-walnut marble-top bedroom suites, black-walnut lounges in green reps, hair mattresses, feather beds, enamel marble-top cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, oak extension dining table, crockery and glassware; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the executrix of John Delancy Watkins.
BOWERY—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Bowery, next to corner of Hester-st., Nos. 91 and 91½ Bowery. Lot about 25x69 feet.
ROSE-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rose-st., near Frankfort-st., being No. 24 Rose-st. Lot about 28x88 feet.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY,
JULY 30,
By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury,
at 12 M., at Hoboken,
the Iron Steamer
VIRGIN.
Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

[OFFICIAL.]
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JULY 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of desks, chairs, stoves, iron bedsteads, miscellaneous tools, bedsacks, axes, shovels, &c., &c., &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of stoves, pipe, zinc, hose, tools, hatchets, &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
First Lieut. Seventh Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Corner Houston and Greene sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Government Pier, No. 43 North River, four (4) Mules, (condemned as unfit for Government use,) and a lot of old bunks, chairs, &c. Terms cash. The successful bidders to remove their purchases as soon as practicable.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. G.,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE,
AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class household furniture, including parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, satin reps, haircloth and reps; buffets, library and secretary bookcases, tables, chairs in suites, hall stands, centre and fancy tables, lounges, mattresses, desks, office tables, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF SALE.—THIS IS to give notice that on the 12th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, I will sell at public auction at No. 5 Courtlandt-st., New-York City, all the stock of hats, caps, gloves and umbrellas belonging to the estate of James Donnan, bankrupt.
ROBERT TOBIN, Assignee,
No. 514 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Thursday,) July 30, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
33 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,537 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Guiseppe, from Palermo.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 515 Washington-st., above Spring-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, comprising the entire furniture of above house, twenty-two rooms, all furnished, will and must be absolutely sold.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JULY 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, china and plated ware, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime, (21st week.)

Delightful Marvels,	G. L. FOX	Matchless Dancing.
Wonderful Illusions,	AS	Offenbach's Music.
Ceaseless Fun,	CLOWN.	Gorgeous Scenery.
Great Skating.		Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, Mlle SANGALL.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN'S
LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS, DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF NEW-YORK,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, WILL BE GIVEN FOR
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, A FEW MORE
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, NIGHTS ONLY.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
AND A MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
IN TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1868.
First time in America of Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's
FOUL PLAY.
NEW COMPANY, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW PROPERTIES, &c.
Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY MATINEES
AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY—New Pantomime. Mr. BEN. WHEELER, the great Irish Vocalist.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 30, at 8,
SEVENTY-SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1.	March, "Dueppel Storm"	Piefke
2.	Overture, "Heimkehr aus der Fremde"	Mendelssohn
3.	Waltz, "Hochzeitz-Klaenge"	Strauss
4.	Grand Fantasie, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner
5.	Overture, "Belmonte and Constanze"	Mozart
6.	Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"	Schumann
7.	Polka Mazourka, "Libelle" Polka, schnell, "Jocus"	Strauss
8.	Marche Hongroise, "Rakoczy"	Berlioz
9.	Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini
10.	Lied, "Standard Bearer" Messrs. DIETZ and LETSCH.	Lindpaintner
11.	Waltz, "From the Mountains"	Strauss
12.	Galop, "Champagne"	Lumbye

CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 2 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

THE TURF.

TO THE ANNUAL RACES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Special arrangement during the race week. Excursion tickets sold at reduced rates. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, and connecting with the morning train of R. S. Railroad, arriving in Saratoga in time for breakfast. Apply at office, No. 308 West-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York. No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

THIS IS TO WARN ALL PERSONS THAT we, JACOB and MARY HEISER, father and mother of CONRAD HEISER, forbid all persons assisting him in marrying, as he is under age and still under our control. All persons assisting him in such marriage, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
JACOB HEISER.
MARY HEISER.
THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GAS AT $1 PER 1,000 FEET, INSTEAD of $4.—Every consumer makes their own by the simplest, cheapest and best machine in the world; can supply any number of burners. Call and see machines and light, in basement of No. 33 Broadway, or address through Post Office, Box No. 3,071 for circular.
H. C. PLASS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINEMENT WITH a small capital to take the entire charge of the boarding department of a young ladies' school, within a short distance of the City. With such a person very favorable arrangements will be made. Address EXCELSIOR, Station D.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, situated in one of the most desirable locations in the village, and doing a business of $17 per day; amount required about $4,000. Apply to F. A. CORSE, Flushing, L. I.

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG business of thirteen years standing for sale for $50,000. For particulars, apply to C. VON HESSE, 32 Nassau-st.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Address by Hon. Galusha A. Grow—Honorary Degrees Conferred.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Penn., Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

Our mid-day ride over the Central Railroad, through the heart of New-Jersey, was memorable. Few districts present in the same distance an equal variety and beauty—ocean-arm, river, mountain, and wide-spread valley with rocky glens and deeply shaded forests unite in forming scenes of rare and changeful beauty. The well appointed arrangements for the comfort and safety of travelers made by this company must make their road a deserving favorite with the public. We were especially interested in the evidences of improvement manifest at nearly all the stations on the line of road. The number of villages has greatly increased, and should the march of improvement continue in the ratio of the last few years, this section will become the garden of the State.

We found the Commencement exercises in progress. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Newlin, of Hazleton, Penn. This was followed by an appropriate address by President Cattell. The sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society was delivered in the evening by Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, and was appropriate to young men. The two Literary Societies of the College held their annual reunions in their respective halls yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Franklin Society was addressed by Wm. E. Barber, Esq., of West Chester, Penn., who discoursed quite appropriately on "The Knight Errantry of Educated Men." After the valedictory of the graduating members and the response, the classes present were called upon, and responded through members present. These responses were deeply interesting, and prolonged the exercises till noon, without the members appearing to be wearied.

The Washington Society were addressed by Wm. S. McLean, Esq., a young lawyer of Wilkesbarre, Penn. After the customary addresses remarks were made by Profs. Osborne and Porter, Rev. Messrs. Wood, Jones, Tully, Phinney, Ex-Gov. Pollock and others.

The Alumni Association met in the college chapel in the afternoon. A report was read, fully discussed and adopted, containing a plan for securing the erection of a monument to the Alumni who perished in the recent civil war. The monument is to cost $5,000, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to secure the amount. Some discussion was also had upon the necessity of securing a chapel, toward which $3,000 has already been subscribed. The advance made by this College in its endowment and educational apparatus is eminently encouraging to its friends. Some $400,000 have been added to the endowment. Of this, $200,000 have been given by Abram Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton, Penn.; William Adamson and John A. Brown, both of Philadelphia, gave $30,000 and $20,000; William E. Dodge, of New-York, and Jos. H. Scranton and Thos. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, gave each $15,000. One of the most complete chemical halls possessed by any institution in the country has been built and presented to the College by Barton H. Jenks, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia, at a cost, with its apparatus, of $30,000. A large and well-furnished astronomical observatory has been erected of beautiful limestone, with a revolving dome, and having one of the best telescopes, equatorially mounted. This model observatory, with all its accessory instruments, is the gift of Prof. Traill Green, M. D., who for thirty-three years has occupied the chair of chemistry in the College. Considering that Prof. Green is not a wealthy man, this is the most princely of all the gifts the College has received. Prof. C. H. Hitchcock has added to the Mineralogical Cabinet a large and valuable collection of geological specimens purchased in Europe. The College Herbarium has been largely increased of late by the extensive collection of Prof. Porter, containing a complete Flora of the State of Pennsylvania. When to these items are added the four new ample residences of the Professors, and the improvements visible and projected in the grounds, the friends of this College have reason to be encouraged.

A large audience, the greater portion of whom were ladies, gathered in the First Presbyterian Church, in the evening, to her the address of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, before the literary societies. The platform was occupied by the Trustees, prominent among them were Ex-Gov. Pollock.

Rev. Dr. Hammond opened the exercises with prayer. President Cattell introduced Mr. Grow as the orator of the evening. In a concise, yet eloquent manner, the speaker presented some great truths, connected with the preparation of this land for a higher civilization than was known to the ancient world, and impressed upon his auditors the fact that the stability of a nation depended upon the recognition of the rights of all classes of her people. Rome fell not through her extent of territory—a vast population—but because she did injustice to the people she enslaved.

The speaker exhorted the members of the societies in their study of ancient lore, not to be dazzled by the refinements of the ancient civilizations, but to judge of these by the cruelties of the Coliseum and its attendent barbarities. There could be no humanity among a people trained by such an institution.

At the conclusion of the address the audience were dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Jas. M. Knox, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The students and citizens in the course of the evening serenaded Mr. Grow at the United States Hotel, and he acknowledged the compliment in a brief address. No less than three tables were spread for different societies and classes. These festive re-unions, with the administration of spiritual consolation to fainting guests, kept the attendants occupied until the gray dawn tinged the East. The Commencement exercises to-day called out a large number of Alumni and friends of the College. The Church was filled with an appreciative audience, and the whole town seemed on the *qui vive*, as though there was some absorbing object which engrossed the public mind. Among the visitors we noticed Ex-Gov. Pollock, Hon. Charles F. Sitgreaves, of New-Jersey, and Rev. E. S. Kellogg, of New-York City. The audience being seated, Rev. Dr. Newell opened the exercises with prayer. The members of the Graduating Class then delivered their orations in the following order, viz.:

Latin Salutatory—John W. Griggs, Newton, N. J.

The River in the Sea—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton.

The Literature of Peace—A. A. Smith, Belvidere, N. J.

The Winds—Oscar J. Harden, Fredon, N. J.

God the Safety of our Nation—Wm. G. Stewart, Chanceford.

Human Inconsistencies—J. H. Kerr.

Miseries of Authors—Herbert L. Baker, Clarkstown, Mich.

The Elective Franchise—Alfred Brown, Bethlehem.

The Sabbath—Richard Arthur, Constitution.

Charles Dickens—Michael Servetus Seip, Easton.

Sir William Jones—James W. Boal, Bellefonte.

The Heroic Character—Edwin P. Foresman, Moshannon.

The Influence of Literary Men—Hervey Gulich, Belvidere, N. J.

The Influence of the Bible—William H. Filson, Academia.

The Master's Oration, Language and Thought—W. S. McLean, Wilkesbarre.

Honorary Oration, the Greek Classics and the Bible, with the Valedictory Addresses—A. B. Howell, Lopatcong Springs, N. J.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred, viz.:

A. M.—Rev. J. P. Conkey, Pennsylvania.

Ph. D.—R. W. Raymond, editor *Journal of Mining*; J. H. Schoemaker, New-York City; Rev. M. Meigs, Ex-President of Delaware College.

L.L. D.—Jas. Curtis Hepburn, M. D., Missionary to China.

The following prizes were awarded: The Philological prize to H. Le Grand Baber, which consisted of a handsomely bound copy of Dickens' works; the Astronomical prize of $30 in gold to Wilson H. Filson, and the Mathematical prize of $20 in gold to Walter Q. Scott.

The benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed. At the conclusion of the exercises in the Church, the procession reformed and moved to the lecture room of the German Reformed Church, where a bountiful collation had been spread by the ladies of Easton. This was served out by their fair hands to their guests, which made the feast more agreeable. After justice had been done to the bountiful provision, interesting speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Pollock, who presided; by President Cattell, Mr. Pardee, of Easton; Wm. Adomson, of Philadelphia; Mr. McCoy, of New-York, Prof. Lyman Coleman, President Muhlenberg, of the college at Allentown, Pa., Mr. Howell, the Valedictorian, Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Easton, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Synod of Philadelphia. Thus the exercises closed with the best of feeling. The impression left on the minds of all was happy, and Lafayette is nearer than ever to the hearts of all.

Fatal Poisoning Case in Connecticut.

From the Norwich Bulletin, July 29.

A case of poisoning occurred in Hamburg, (Lyme,) on Monday, the circumstances of which we are informed, were as follows: Miss Ellen Marvin, the only daughter of Judge Marvin, feeling ill, sent to the store of E. B. [illegible] for some tincture of rhubarb, and shortly after took a dose of it. In about a half hour she began to suffer extreme pain, and being convinced that something was wrong with the medicine, she sent it back to the store, with the request that it should be examined. A clerk in the store looked at it, pronounced it all right, and to show that it was so, took a dose himself. He shortly after began to suffer in a similar manner with the young lady, and has been exceedingly ill ever since. Meanwhile Miss Marvin took some whisky to alleviate her sufferings, but the effect was only to aggravate them, and she continued in great pain till Tuesday morning, when she died. Medical aid had, of course, been summoned, but could afford her no relief. The bottles of tincture and of whisky were examined, and it was found that some foreign substance had been placed in both—conjectured to be oxalic acid, or corrosive sublimate. The affair caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and it was reported on Tuesday that suspicion pointed to the probable perpetrator of the crime.

CONNECTICUT.

Double Beach, Near Branford—Bathing, Yatching and Dancing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DOUBLE BEACH, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

Although the name Double Beach may sound unfamiliar to the ears of many, yet it must not be inferred that the locality to which it applies is unknown or unsought by parties anxious to escape, for a shorter or longer term, the heat and dust of the crowded metropolis. To New-Yorkers Double Beach offers not only the advantages to be obtained at most sea-side resorts, but the additional advantage of having easy and pleasant access. Arriving at New-Haven, visitors can take the Shore Line cars, and, in fifteen minutes' time, reach Branford, where carriages are always in waiting to convey passengers to the Double Beach Hotel. Under the management of its new proprietor, Mr. A. F. Smith, a gentleman well and favorably known among hotel patrons in New-York City, Double Beach has achieved a name and fame during the present season that many proprietors of hotels of far greater pretensions might envy. The place is noted more for the select company which visit it than for a crowd of promiscuous people. In a word, the sojourners at this resort come hither to obtain recreation and enjoyment in the fullest extent of the terms. The weary formalities of city life are, for the time, abandoned, and each person strives to contribute to the happiness of others. The hotel itself is situated on a slight eminence overlooking Branford Harbor, while at a distance of one mile the blue waters of Long Island Sound can be distinctly seen. The grounds are abundantly supplied with shade trees, some of which have attained a venerable age, and not far distant are groves of oak, birch and hazel, which invite the presence of guests within their captivating precincts. The facilities for bathing are very fair, and serve the purpose of those who are not disposed to venture at too great a distance beyond their depth. The beach is hard, and slopes gradually on one side toward the harbor, and on the other in the direction of a basin formed by the natural topography of the country. At one end of the beach is a rocky prominence, which at high tide is completely isolated from the main land, thus forming an island. In view of a tradition that two aspiring lovers having been overtaken by the tide, and being unable to secure a boat to take them across the inlet, were forced to pass the night on this prominence, some romantic young ladies have given it the sentimental name of Lovers' Island. One of the principal pastimes indulged in at this resort is sailing. Beside an indefinite number of rowboats and light sailing craft, two good-sized yachts are at the service of the guests. It is a frequent practice for parties to take a sail to Indian Neck or Clam Island, or some other equally favorite point, and there partake of a collation provided by an inhabitant who obtains a livelihood by this means. From the commencement of the season the hotel has been more than full. Within the past few days the proprietor has been compelled to inform numerous applicants that he could not furnish them with accommodations. Those who have been so fortunate as to secure apartments are congratulating themselves and each other on the lucky event. A few nights since I had the pleasure of attending a hop given in a room fitted up expressly for the purpose. Besides the regular guests a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Branford village and elsewhere was present. It is needless to add that the affair was a complete success in every particular. Suffice it to remark that the company did not think of leaving for home until 2 o'clock the next morning, and even then not a few of the dear ladies expressed a wish that they could have just one more dance. I shall not be indulging in a fanciful statement when I say, that so far as my experience extends, I never witnessed a gathering at a Summer retreat where so much real enjoyment appeared to prevail as at Double Beach. Mr. Smith, the affable proprietor, has deservedly achieved success in his efforts to entertain his guests, and I doubt not that the hotel, under his skillful management, will long retain its popularity.

W.

INDIANA.

Gen. Blair and the Indiana Democracy—Their Present Feeling Toward Him—Congressional Nominations—The Republicans and the Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, July 27, 1868.

One of the most curious and significant features of the present Presidential campaign in Indiana, is the refusal of the Democratic leaders to allow their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Gen. Frank P. Blair, to speak in this State. In former times it was otherwise. In 1856, John C. Breckinridge was beset with requests and invitations to come to Indiana until he finally consented, when the transported Democracy of the Hoosier State tendered him the most flattering reception. In 1860 Herschel V. Johnson had to come all the way from Georgia to gratify the wishes of his friends in Indiana, who were desirous to see and hear him. And in 1864 Mr. Pendleton was unable to visit even one-tenth of the places in this State, where the Democracy was anxious to be addressed by him. Gen. Blair, however, is treated in a widely different manner. The Democratic leaders seem intent on keeping him out of the State, and the masses seem anything but desirous of having him come here and make speeches to them. Already on the last day of the New-York Convention, Gen. Blair informed the prominent delegates from Indiana that he was ready to accompany them to their State and deliver speeches in most of the larger cities. His offer was respectfully declined for the time being. Another offer to the same effect, which he made to our Democratic State Central Committee, was likewise declined, and Gen. Blair was assured that his services would be more acceptable at a later stage of the campaign. But we may take it for granted that "at a later stage of the campaign" another excuse will be trumped up, in order to keep Gen. Blair out of the State. The fact is, the Democratic managers are afraid of his indiscreet speeches. They know, furthermore, that he cannot address any crowd without grossly insulting his political opponents, and as it is not likely that his opponents in Indiana would allow him to abuse them without replying to him on the spot, very unpleasant scenes, similar to those which happened in 1866, when President Johnson passed through this State, would be certain to occur.

BLAIR AND THE WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

As regards the feelings with which the Democratic masses of the West look upon their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the following facts will throw some light upon the matter. Since the adjournment of the New-York Convention, Gen. Blair has passed twice through this State. It was generally known along the whole line of the railroad that he was on board the train; but no one turned out to do him honor; no committees bade him welcome; not a cheer greeted him; no one called him out to speak; and while hundreds of Soldiers' Societies, numbering their members by hundreds, have denounced his revolutionary Broadhead letter in unmeasured terms, and declared their firm determination to fight him to the best of their power, just two poor little "White Soldiers'" clubs, each numbering less than twenty members, have professed to hail his nomination with joy and enthusiasm.

THE PENDLETON-HENDRICKS FARCE.

But, while the rank and file of the Democratic Party in Indiana treat Gen. Blair with so much coldness, and insist on keeping him away from this State, they lavish invitations on George H. Pendleton to come into our midst and deliver as many speeches in Indiana as possible. No large mass meeting is advertised in any part of the State without the posters containing in the fattest kind of type the promise that "Young Greenbacks," "the Young Eagle of the West," will be present. If Mr. Pendleton fills all the appointments which his Hoosier friends have made for him in this State, he cannot speak anywhere but in Indiana during the whole of the campaign. The repudiation-tainted masses of the Western Democracy are really anxious to hear and cheer him; but the leaders, who are by no means so favorably disposed toward him, want him here simply for the purpose of leading people to believe that all hostile feelings between Mr. Pendleton and Senator Hendricks, on account of the treacherous course which the friends of the latter pursued in New-York toward Mr. Pendleton, have disappeared and given place to the most pleasant *entente cordiale*. For this purpose Messrs. Hendricks and Pendleton, it has been arranged, shall start together upon a speech-making tour through the State as soon as Congress has adjourned, appear everywhere arm-in-arm, and eulogize one another in the most rapturous terms. It will certainly be a most edifying spectacle to witness this fraternization of the two men who cut each other's throats in New-York; but I am afraid it will not much improve the chances of Mr. Hendricks, for whose special benefit it has been devised. None of the betting men among the Democratic politicians in Indiana are willing to stake their money on Hendricks' prospects in regard to the Gubernatorial election.

Quite erroneous opinions seem to prevail in the Eastern States in regard to the popularity of Senator Hendricks in his own State. I read the other day in a letter written by your Washington correspondent that even such Democrats at the Federal Capital as had favored the nomination of Senator Hendricks for the Presidency, rejoiced now at his defeat, inasmuch as his popularity in his own State would, at all events, enable him to carry the close and doubtful State of Indiana. Now, the truth is that Senator Hendricks is not a very popular man in Indiana. He was badly beaten in 1860, and since the New-York Convention he is weaker than ever. The Pendleton element looks upon him with undisguised aversion. For this reason the aforesaid Pendleton-Hendricks farce has been devised; and it is to ingratiate himself with these Pendletonian ultraists that Senator Hendricks has lately delivered in the United States Senate several speeches, revolutionary in sentiment and strangely at variance with the moderation and caution which he usually displays in his speeches. These violent speeches were not meant for the Senate, but for Senator Hendricks' opponents in the ranks of the Indiana Democracy.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Congressional nominations are now complete in Indiana. In the First District, as was expected, Hon. William E. Niblack succeeded in being renominated by the Democratic Convention. Very little enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and the delegates seemed to be painfully impressed with the conviction that the time when the First Congressional District could be relied upon for a rousing Democratic majority had passed away for evermore. In the Terre Haute district, Daniel Webster Voorhees, despite the hostility of the Terre Haute politicians, was nominated by the unanimous vote of the delegates from the backwoods counties. The Terre Haute delegates voted partly for Ex-Senator Bayless W. Hanna, formerly Mr. Voorhees' law partner, but now opposed to him on account of Voorhees' treacherous course toward George H. Pendleton. Mr. Voorhees was not present in the Convention; in his stead, a number of small-fry politicians delivered speeches, some of which were more like the ravings of lunatics than the utterances of sane men. One of the speakers extolled the New-York platform as fully equal to the Declaration of Independence, and others said things no less ridiculous and absurd.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of Indiana have seldom displayed in any compaign as much activity and energy as at this juncture. The number of Republican meetings which have been held in all parts of the State during the last two or three weeks, despite the terrible heat, is truly enormous. Gov. Baker, Lieut.-Gov. Cumback, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, and others, have already canvassed more than twenty counties. Carl Schurz will commence stumping Indiana on the 31st inst. If the example set by the Republicans of Indiana were imitated everywhere, the Democrats would not be able to carry a single Northern State.

W. C.

Quarantine Matters—The Establishment on Coney Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During my absence from the City on Saturday last, an editorial appeared in your issue of that date, which does great injustice to the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, in reference to their action in the selection of sites on Coney Island for residences of the Health Officer and his men. As I was present as the legal adviser of the Board at the meeting at which the selection was made, I embrace the first moment after my return home to ask the use of your columns for a brief explanation, which I trust will remove the impression your article is calculated to create.

The clause which authorized this selection was inserted in the Supply bill of 1868, as a compromise between those who desired to locate the landing and boarding station on Coney Island, and those who wished to prevent the use of any part of the island for any quarantine purpose whatever. The act of 1866 authorized the erection of a structure on West Bank, to be used for hospital purposes, and that structure was then being successfully erected. The act of 1867, authorized the taking of a part of Coney Island to be used as a landing and boarding station. A selection of a site on that island was accordingly made, but the Court, by injunction, restrained its use for that purpose on the ground that more land had been taken than was necessary. When the Legislature again met, it was evident that some further legislation was necessary to provide a proper Boarding Station. As a final solution of the difficulty it was proposed that an appropriation should be made for the erection of another structure on West Bank, to be used as a landing and boarding station, and also as a place for the temporary detention of "well passengers" under quarantine, and that the residences of the Health Officer and his men should be located on Coney Island. I submitted this proposition to Senator Murphy, than whom no man in the State has done more to solve the vexed question of the location of the Quarantine establishment, and it met, as I understood, his unqualified approval. The only condition he exacted was that a line should be designated in the bill, east of which the residences of the Health Officer and his men should not be located on Coney Island. To carry this proposition into effect I drafted the clause which was inserted in the supply bill, authorizing the selection of a site for residences on Coney Island and the erection of a landing and boarding station on the west bank. The eastern boundary, beyond which the residences were not to be located, was fixed by Senator Murphy, and as fixed by him, was inserted in the bill as it passed; and those who had taken an active part in the practical solution of the quarantine question, rejoiced that an arrangement had been arrived at by which any further controversy would be prevented.

It is now asserted that "it was never imagined that under this act more than five or six acres would be taken" for residences. Upon what this assertion is based I know not; but I do know the fact that when this compromise was agreed upon, and the bill was passed, it was the understanding of those who had been instrumental in effecting the result, that the whole of the west end of the island lying west of the eastern boundary must, of necessity, be selected as a site for residences. The fact that only five acres of the old quarantine grounds were reserved for a landing and boarding station and residence of the Health officer, has no bearing upon the question, as that reservation was simply the result of necessity, and was declared to be only temporary, and was designed to continue only until another site could be selected elsewhere.

Besides, this reservation is not now and never has been used for residences for the employes of the Health Officer. His duties require him to have two deputies and nearly a dozen men. Most of these employes have families, and I submit that it would be a niggardly price of economy, on the part of the State, to say that they shall only occupy so much of the barren sands of Coney Island as shall suffice for the erection of a small house for each. Now it may be, as asserted in your article, that the portion of the Island selected for residences embraces some seventy acres, but in the absence of any actual survey of the property, I may be permitted to doubt the correctness of that assertion. At all events, I assert, without the fear of of contradiction, that there is not one quarter of that quantity above high water mark which can be actually occupied for building purposes. It is only occasionally here and there within the area selected that a suitable building site can be found; and I am confident that no one familiar with the surface of the Island and its peculiar shape would for a moment think of setting apart for these residences a smaller tract than has been selected by this Board.

The fact that steamboat communication with the Island, for pleasure-seekers, will be interrupted, and that a considerable extent of water front is taken, is one which results from the shape of the site. It is long and narrow, the western extremity being circular, and thus necessarily embracing a considerable extent of water front. The steamboat landing is the only point which will render the residences accessible to the Health Officer and his men from the water, and they must reach them from that point. But were this otherwise, the landing must of necessity become useless to the owners of the residue of the Island, for there is no point between that and the eastern boundary of the location where a suitable site for residences could be selected which would not be in the direct line of travel from the steamboat landing to the bathing ground. From the very nature of the case, therefore, the steamboat landing must be included within the limits selected by the Board.

But notwithstanding all these facts, the town of Gravesend has commenced an action and obtained an injunction restraining the Board from obtaining title to the site selected, on the ground that they propose to take more land than is necessary, and in the complaint in that action it is charged, and the charge is repeated in your article, that the Board have been governed in their action by ulterior objects and purposes not sanctioned by law. The high character of the gentlemen composing that Board ought to have protected them from such a charge. What possible ulterior objects can they have in view? They have not selected the land for their own individual use. They are acting simply as the representatives of the people to obtain what the people require for public uses. They cannot possibly derive any personal benefit from their acts beyond what all citizens will enjoy. It is insinuated that the "ulterior object" is to place the whole quarantine establishment on Coney Island.

In view of what has already been many times stated in public journals, and of well-known facts, such an insinuation scarcely does credit to the intelligence of those making it. It is a fact well known that this very Board is now engaged in the erection of a Quarantine Hospital on West Bank by authority of the State, and that it is now rapidly approaching a successful completion. When completed it will be a credit to the State, and will be much better adapted than any structure on Coney Island could be for hospital purposes. It is also a fact well known that the Legislature at its last session authorized the erection of another structure on West Bank, to be used as a landing and boarding station, and also as a place for the detention of "well passengers" under quarantine; and that this Board have already advertised for proposals for the erection of that structure, and is proceeding in good faith to carry out the law. When these structures are completed, and residences for the quarantine employes are acquired, the wants of quarantine will be supplied except as to warehouses, and those, it is conceded, should be provided by the General Government. What, then, becomes of this base charge of "ulterior objects" against the Board?

Your article closes with the expression of the hope that the courts will exert their full authority "to arrest this most mischievous scheme." I should join in that hope did the facts justify the statements and conclusions upon which the action of the town of Gravesend is based. But in view of what I have stated, I think it must be conceded that the scheme is not so "monstrous" as they would have the public believe, and I am confident that when all the facts are placed before the courts they will not interpose their power to arrest the exercise of the discretion vested in this Board by the Legislature. Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. JOHNSON,
Counsel to the Board.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.

Arrival of the Montgomery Guard—Their Reception by the Sixty-ninth Regiment—Review in City Hall Park—Exhibition Drill at the Academy of Music.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Montgomery Guard, of Boston, numbering thirty-six men, reached this City by the Bristol boat. Their object in coming hither is to do honor to the memories of the Union men who perished in the late war; also to engage in a friendly competition match-drill with Company E. of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. The Montgomery Guard belongs to the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, a body of men that won imperishable honors by their achievements during the rebellion. They are commanded by Capt. B. F. Finan, of Boston, who has adopted the system of drilling his company by signs instead of by word of command. They are accompanied by Gilmore's Boston Band, also several members of the Boston Common Council. On their arrival at the steamer's pier, they were met by the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, who extended to their guests a warm and hearty welcome. A line having been formed, the Guard, preceded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, marched down Broadway to the lower end of City Hall Park, thence up Park-row to the eastern entrance of the Park, through which they filed and then marched in review before Mayor Hoffman, members of the Common Council and a number of the heads of departments. A large concourse of people gathered on the steps of the City Hall and in the open space in front, and as the Guard marched and countermarched by the reviewers the spectators testified their appreciation of the military skill and efficiency displayed by the column, by shouts, waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands. The review and parade having terminated, the Guard were drawn up in line, when the Mayor stepped forward and addressed them in the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE MONTGOMERY GUARD: I believe it is not according to strict military rule for the reviewing officer to do anything more than to review, but I am solicited by Col. Cavanagh to address you, and I therefore beg to welcome you to the City of New-York. We are sincerely glad to see you. You have come on here to do honor to the memories of those who perished in the war, and also to compete with our own regiments. I am glad to see you here for both reasons. Hospitality would lead me to hope that in the coming competition you may succeed, but that natural pride which I feel in our own City and all that belongs to her compels me to wish that you may be beaten. [Laughter.] However it may be, I trust that this friendly contest is the only one that may ever take place between the citizens of New-York and Boston. In it, whatever my private feelings may be, I must remain neutral, prepared to do justice to both sides. In conclusion I beg again to welcome you and to bid you good morning.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address the Guard were escorted by the Sixty-ninth Regiment to the latter's headquarters, corner of Grand and Essex streets, where arms were stacked and the men were allowed to remain off duty till evening. In the afternoon a number of the Guard visited Jones' Wood, at which place the Irish Monument Association gave a pic nic, with a view of raising funds for the erection of a monument in the Central Park to commemorate the heroism and patriotism of the Irish soldiers who fell in the late war. The arrangements for providing for the Guard during their stay in this City are complete in every particular. They are quartered at the armory of the Sixty-ninth, where mattresses have been laid down for their special use. The competitive drill between the Guard and Company E of the Twelfth Regiment will take place at Tompkins-square some time to-day.

The evening drill at the Academy of Music was well attended, and the evolutions performed by the Guard elicited the frequent applause of the audience. It may be safely asserted that the Guard, up to last evening, were unequaled in their proficiency of drill; but, of course, this remark does not apply to the developments which may be exhibited at the test drill to-day. The Academy was crowded with spectators, and at frequent intervals the Guard were greeted with rapturous applause. So far as military skill is concerned, the Montgomery Guard excel anything that has been placed before the New-York public as yet. The Guard will leave this City for Boston to-morrow afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from foot of Eighty-fourth-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, age about 35 years, five feet eight inches high; had black hair, sandy goatee; had on claret sack coat, light plaid pants, boots, white shirt and black necktie. On his person were found the following papers: Two discharges from Company D, from Fifth United States infantry, and a warrant; also certificate from Kings County Hospital, with name Wm. Duggan. There was also brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Two Hundred and Sixteenth-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, age about 35 years, five feet nine inches high, dark hair and sandy side whiskers; had on black cloth vest, pants, red flannel shirt and elastic gaiters. Both bodies were too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Saturday afternoon Michael Kerrigan, who lives in Thirty-seventh-street, and is a silver plater by trade, called at the establishment of Jarvis Evans, in Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of selling old silver. He effected a sale, and was left alone in the store a few moments while Evans went out to get some change. On Monday Evans discovered that he had been robbed of a number of gold and silver watches, valued at $600, and he therefore caused the arrest of Kerrigan by Officer Crowley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The prisoner was taken before Justice Ledwith yesterday and was remanded until to-day. He claims to be able to establish his innocence of the crime imputed to him.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE LARCENY.—For some time past William H. Kemp, of No. 23 Vestry-street, has missed quantities of gold foil, and becoming tired at last of being thus despoiled of his substance, reported the circumstances to the authorities, and Officer Mooney, of the Fifth Precinct, was detailed to look up the case. Yesterday the officer arrested Samuel Crossly, John Connelly and John W. Brown as the despoilers. It is stated that after being locked up in the Leonard-street Station House they freely confessed their guilt. They will be arraigned before Justice Hogan this morning.

ACCIDENTS.—Honora Cornell, who lives at No. 37 Frankfort-street, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of William and Frankfort streets, and was seriously injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Mary Ann Hughes, aged 10 years, who resides at No. 431 East Seventeenth-street, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by a brick falling on her head from the building opposite her house.

LARCENY AND FORGERY.—Yesterday Frederick Nagel, a clerk of Mr. J. Pollard, No. 21 Maiden-lane, was arrested on a charge of taking a number of watches from the store, and there was also a charge against him that he had obtained six watches from G. Housman, No. 361 Houston-street, by means of a forged order. He was held at the Eldrige-street Station House, and will be arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court.

FOUND IN HELL GATE.—Yesterday afternoon two boys found the body of a drowned man floating in Hell Gate. It was about five feet nine inches in height, with sandy whiskers and brown hair, and was clothed in dark sack coat, striped pants and dark vest. It was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner was notified.

LECTURE AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A lecture on Count Bismarck will be delivered this evening at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood, for the benefit of the family of the late Police officer, Henry Corbett. Both the cause and the interesting subject call for a good attendance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YACHT RACE BETWEEN MATTIE AND MARTHA.—The third race between these well-known little yachts took place yesterday afternoon from Gowanus Bay. The weather was beautiful and there was just sufficient wind to give a fair test of their sailing qualities. As each of these yachts had won a match from the other, and this was to be the deciding event, the betting was very spirited on the result, and large sums were staked on both sides. The race was very well contested, and victory finally shone upon the *Mattie*, who thus proves herself to be as was always supposed, "the Queen of the small fry." Her owner, who backed her very heavily, is said to have won $5,000 on the result.

DEADLY ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.—Henry Friday, a German barber, doing business at No. 228 Fifth-street, E. D., his wife and a young man, named Michael Ruden, were yesterday charged before Justice Voorhies, by Sergt. Brennan and Officers Holland and Colahan, with committing a felonious assault upon the person of John Dawson, an Irish laborer, 35 years of age. The latter was terribly wounded by Friday with a razor, while, as alleged, his wife and Ruden remained unconcerned spectators. Dawson being unable to appear in Court in consequence of the severity of his injuries, the accused were committed to the County Jail for safe keeping.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—John Murdock, residing in Classon-avenue, near Greene-avenue, attempted suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflicted a terrible gash, but did not succeed in severing the windpipe, and it is therefore probable that he may recover. The motive which prompted him has not been divulged. He way conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer Holmes, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct.

THE BROOKLYN PLASTERERS.—At a meeting last evening, held at No. 22 Court-street, Mr. P. J. Welsh in the chair, the Society appropriated $500 in aid of the bricklayers of New-York, who are now on a strike, and directed the Trustees to carry the money to them to-day. They also voted to tax each member $1 per week in aid of the bricklayers, and to be paid until the strike shall have ended.

RUN OVER AND INJURED.—A child named Mary S. Schoenig was yesterday run over and severely injured by car No. 16 of the Grand-street (E. D.) Railroad. The little sufferer was removed to its parents' residence, No. 110 Grand-street, and the conductor and driver were arrested and locked up by Capt. Mullen in the Stagg-street Station House.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mrs. Catharine Helper, of No. 40 Whipple-street, E. D., yesterday caused the arrest of John Heiser, of No. 40 Marion-street, New-York, on a charge of attempted rape. The hearing of the case was adjourned. Mr. Heiser is Mrs. Helper's landlord, and he claims that her charge is malicious.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅛ for money and account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds……72⅝@72¾

Illinois Central Railway Shares……94½

Erie Railway Shares……43½

Atlantic and Gt. Western Consolidated Shares..39½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 29.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 29—11:20 A. M.

COTTON.—The market opened steady at the closing prices of yesterday. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands……9⅝d.

Middling Orleans……10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opened dull. Oats declined to 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Corn steady at 35s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 2d. ℔ cental for White California, and 10s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. Flour, 28s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opened dull. Beef 106s. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 73s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. ℔ cwt. Cheese 57s. ℔ cwt. for American Fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29—11:20 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow 44s.3d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 11d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. on spot, 64s. 6d. to arrive. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. Linseed Cakes, £12 5s. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Whale Oil; £36 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 29—1:20 P. M.

Consols 94⅜@94½ for money and account.

American securities are heavy.

Bonds have declined to 72⅛.

Illinois Central Shares have declined to 94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 29—1:20 P. M.

The Cotton market is declining.

Middling Uplands……9⅝d.

Middling Orleans……10d.

Flour has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 29—1:20 P. M.

Linseed Cakes have declined 5s., and are now quoted at £12 for thin oblong for feeding.

Linseed Oil £30 10s. on spot; £30 15s. to arrive.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29—5 P. M.

Consols have still further declined and closed at 94⅜ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties……72⅛

Illinois Railway Shares……94⅜

Erie Railway Shares……43½

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares……40½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 29—5 P. M.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 29—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at still further decline. The sales to-day reached the estimate, footing up 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands……9⅝d.

Middling Orleans……9⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets closed unchanged in tone. Corn advanced to 35s. 3d.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Resin has advanced to 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow declined to 44s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum has declined ½d., and is quoted at 1s. 5d. for Refined. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25s. 9d. to arrive. Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 64s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 29.

Petroleum closed at 51 francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 29.

Exchange strong; on London, 60 days, 11¼ ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, Currency, 31¼ discount, and Gold 1½ premium.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $7 50@$11 25. WHEAT steady and in good demand at $1 92 for No. 1; No. 2, in the afternoon, $1 77@$1 78. CORN active and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 2 at 91½c.@92c.; No. 1. in the afternoon, at 93½c. OATS quiet at 66½c. RYE active and advanced 5c.; sales at $1 25@$1 30. BARLEY firmer; No. 2, in store, $1 25; samples on the track and delivered, $1 25@$1 35. WHISKY firm; in bond, 48c.@50c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK steady at $28 50. LARD—Steam, 17¼c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, loose, nominal at 11½c. CATTLE active for best grades; Live Steers are in large supply and declined 25c.@50c.; the range was from 4c.@8c. LIVE HOGS active and 15c.@17½c. higher; Light, $8 75@$8 90; Fair to good Choice Smooth, $9@$9 75. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Live Hogs. FREIGHTS advanced ¼c.; Corn to Buffalo, 3½c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

TOBACCO firm and in good demand. HEMP, undressed, 30c.@60c.; dressed, $2 40. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 75@$7; Choice Extra, $8; Double Extra, $8 25@$8 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10@$12 50. WHEAT active, and higher; Fancy Winter White, $2 25@$2 35; choice Fancy Red, $2 25@$2 30; Prime Spring, $1 70. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow; 92c.@94c.; White, 90c.@92c. OATS declined in consequence of heavy receipts; sales at 48c.@50c. BARLEY nominal; sales at $1 25@$1 50. RYE advancing; sales at $1 10@$1 15. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Sides, 17c.; Sweet Cured Hams, 20½c. LARD—Choice Jobbing, 17½c.@18c.; tierce, 18½c. WHISKY steady. CATTLE steady and unchanged. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR steady, and quoted at $8 75@$9 25 for City ground Spring. WHEAT steady; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 85, and 8,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Chicago at $1 94; car lots do. at $1 95; White Canada nominal. CORN—Sound in fair demand; sales 58,000 bushels No. 1 at $1, for shipping; 15,000 bushels at 98c.@99c., as to quality. OATS steady; sales 18,000 bushels at 75c. RYE lower; sales one car lot at $1 50. BARLEY—New crop not offered; old nominal. PORK steady at $29 for heavy Mess. LARD, 17¾c.@18c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 13¼c. on Wheat, 11c. on corn, 7c. on Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—Corn, 31,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 101,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON dull and unsettled; Middling Uplands, 29½c.; Middling Orleans, 31c.@31½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 34c. CLOVERSEED in good demand at $8 75@$9. FLAXSEED, $2 25@$2 35. FLOUR dull; Extras, $8 25@$9; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12 25. WHEAT unsettled and higher; Red, $2 30@$2 33; Choice Delaware, $2 45. RYE, $1 60@$1 65 for old and $1 50 for new. CORN scarce; Prime Old Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 18. OATS steady; 87c.@91c. for Pennsylvania and Southern. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 15c.@17c., in gold. SUGAR steady; 11c.@11¾c. for fair to good Refining. MOLASSES, 45c. for Trinidad; others unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 80, and 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN quiet; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 02, and 1,200 bushels do. at $1 03. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $32@$35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 8¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—86,000 bushels Corn, 845,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, and 2,514,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active at $2 15@$2 25 for No. 2 and No. 1 old; new, $1 90@$1 95. CORN quiet at 88c.@90c. for ear and shelled. RYE dull; new, $1 35. OATS firm; old, 80c.; No. 1 new, 68c.@70c. MESS PORK firm at $28 50. BULK MEATS advanced and in demand at 12¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Sides. BACON firm and held higher; held at 13c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. HAMS active at 20c.@20½c. LARD firm at 18c.; there was a light jobbing demand at 17½c. Gold, 144 buying; 144⅝ selling.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 29.

TOBACCO firm; sales 89 hhds. Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7@$15 50; Owen County Cutting, $19 50. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS—New, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $28 50@$28 75; sales 500 bbls., delivered at New-Orleans, at 30c. LARD, tierces, 18c.@18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sdes, 16c. COTTON, 28½c. RAW WHISKY—Free, $1 15; in bond, 60c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON dull and irregular; Middlings, 28½c.; no sales; receipts, 12 bales. Sterling Exchange, 57½c.@60c. New-York Sight Drafts ½ ℔ cent. premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8. CORN quiet at 90c.@$1 05. OATS dull; nominally 75c. HAY unchanged. PORK quiet; Mess, $29 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Ribs, 17c. LARD nominal; Tierce, 18c.; Keg, 19½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling at 29c. FLOUR active and very firm, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; receipts small; sales, Red at $2 35@$2 45. CORN active; sales, White at $1 32. OATS firm at 85c.@90c. MESS PORK active at $29 50. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Hams, 21c.@22c. LARD firm at 18¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR firmer but prices unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales No. 1 at $2 10, and No. 2 at $1 78. OATS firm and scarce; sales at 72c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; sales at 91c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS today—500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR quiet and firmer. WHEAT advanced 3c @ 5c.; sales No. 1 at $2 25. CORN advanced ½c.; sales No. 1 at 96c.@96½c. OATS quiet and nominally lower. RYE—Sales No. 1 at $1 28. LAKE FREIGHTS dull, 3c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON quiet and steady; no sales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$2. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS 70c.@75c. MESS PORK $28 50. LARD 18¾c.@19½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 40c. RESINS—Lower grades weaker; sales—Pale, $4; No. 1 at $5 25@$3 75; Strained at $2 10. TAR advanced; sales at $2 45.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 28.

New FLOUR is quoted at $6@$6 75, and Old at $6 @$7 25. Choice WHEAT for shipping, $1 80@$1 85. Legal tenders, 70c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON market—nothing done; quotations nominal; receipts, 12 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middlings nominal at 28c.; receipts, 40 bales; exports coastwise, 287 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON market dull but steady; sales, 50 bales; Middlings at 29c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middlings nominally at 28½c.@29c. Receipts, 106 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26⅝; Reading Railroad, 47⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 144¼.

[Advertisement.]

The Heated Term has been succeeded by a cloudy or smoky term—we don't know which to term it—which is all the better as far as suffering humanity goes; and we—a small portion of said suffering humanity—are thankful. But all this has nothing to do with KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, who sells—no matter what the weather may be—the best quality and styles of Hats to be procured in the metropolis. Look in upon him during the "dog days," which commence to-day.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 30	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	July 30	New-York	Havanna.
Arizona	Aug. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 29—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool*—J. F. Townsend, C. H. Pearson, Mrs. Whitney and servant, and 2 Misses Whitney, J. F. Kernochen, P. Ponnesel, C. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. Freyre and 3 children, Miss Freyre and 2 servants, Thomas Swanwick, L. W. Salstonstall, W. R. Woodward, H. T. Sloane, T. C. Sloane, R. C. Tafel, C. M. Westhead, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis and infant, George Gill, E. J. Forster, D. L. Ordway, H. P. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ubrice, J. Todhunter, Thomas Aspinwall, J. S. Morganieta and wife, Miss Morganieta and servant, G. F. Coulter, C. L. Sharpsteen, P. A. Dominguez, P. M. Pedro, P. F. Forbes, A. B. Herrick, W. C. Durant, Charles W. Bingham, D. R. Toledo, R. J. R. Toledo, Chas. Berlie, W. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Vickers and 4 children, Jno. Little, W. H. Wilkinson, Jno. Walters, Capt. S. W. White, Mr. Kawakela, Mr. Amano.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—A. Macy and wife, Mrs. M. E. Butler, W. K. Vandersiice and daughter, C. E. Simmons, Mrs. S. B. Merick, W. Schlicht and wife, W. A. Gray, B. F. Flint, Miss M. Portio, S. Corcomoe, M. M. Gurney and wife, J. Keys, R. Banay, M. Ulham, F. J. Meating, W. H. Decher, Mrs. R. M. Randall and child, J. K. Orr, G. M. Boyd, B. J. Hayes, J. W. Philips, wife and two children, Mrs. J. D. Arthur, J. S. Holsey, Mrs. M. S. Burrill and child, Mrs. L. Atkinson, R. A. Hacket, H. H. Booth, Mrs. C. C. Upham, Mrs. M. Quirk, Mrs. M. Lustorah, L. Goodrich and boy, L. R. Branson, J. W. Kelly, wife and boy, W. H. McCartney, Mark Swain, A. Bush, O. Rafford, Mrs. J. A. Leary and 2 children, Mrs. A. Sharp and infant, W. Kelty, C. Tretson, M. C. Hawley, W. Gibson, D. Dunlap, wife and 2 children, S. H. Trenter, wife and infant, Mrs. J. Weld, Miss Follamsbee, J. Sheldon, J. M. Morgan, J. Green, J. C. Man, Miss W. S. Eager, Francis M. Rogers, D. Rosenbaum, M. Bienstock, J. S. H. Phibbs, Jas. R. Hays, W. Dolon, L. Mendelson, D. Manole, J. Lopes, H. Hurlbert, A. D. Pierce, J. W. Casey, Mrs. M. Casey, Mrs. D. Hogerty, J. L. Berry, S. R. Phillips, Seth P. Hall and son, Dr. E. K. Johnson, J. R. Steere, H. McMae, Mrs. J. W. Wilson and infant, S. J. Knight, W. French, G. Edwards, L. Leency, J. Ferguson, J. Gallagher, C. Yonhers, J. Meehan, J. Doney, Mrs. F. Smith, A. Eaton, H. E. Whipple, D. McCarthey, M. Hadline, Mrs. M. A. Brown, J. Robstoch, J. G. Stoddard, W. A. Gordon, J. Spencer, A. Spencer, J. Bentley, H. E. Donnelly, M. Cauhvain, Col. S. Mirry, C. Trunnes, C. Frank, S. D. Munsell, C. Lewis, C. McRea, J. Ruata, C. Can, J. C. Jemison, H. Brusmyer, G. C. Nichols, G. Wilson, Mrs. William Parker and daughter, A. N. Meihondo, J. Williams, R. Jones, R. Skinnings, J. Bullat, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Thames, from Savannah—Mrs. J. Goodall, Miss M. Goodall, Capt. Thos. Lyon, Mrs. Barry, Miss J. McNarrell, Mrs. John Morrison, G. N. Sloat, Miss Watts, Dr. J. E. Newman, Moses Smith, Dr. Brown, Fred. Berry, M. Hennessy, H. Kitcher, John McGrath, Mrs. Jane F. McLaughlin, Miss Russell, Frank Russell and wife, Master Ed. Russell, H. D. Jones, John F. Newcomb, wife, child and nurse, Ed. Scott, John Grant and wife, A. Johnson, Robert Graham, wife, 2 children and servant, Sam. Wilson, Richard Watkins, Benjamin Simson and wife, Mrs. Kenney, F. G. Smith, wife and child, Miss Green, Miss Wallace, H. Edmonds, John Williams, Sam. Weber, Fred. Vogel, Adam Selig, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, L. V. Benson and wife.

JULY 29—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Gen. Henry Bertram and wife, H. Schmalhausen, Johanna Fissler, Mr. Kunhardt, family and servant, Richard Adams, wife and children, Emil Gramm, Ignas Merzbacher, Antonio Grodt, Ed. Lampe, George C. Millington and wife, Fritz Arnold, C. F. Behr and wife, N. P. Smith, S. B. Crosby and wife, S. E. Woodworth, Ed. R. Flur, T. Bissinger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises…… 4 54 | Sun sets…… 7 18 | Moon sets…. 1 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 20 | Gov. Island. 5 09 | Hell Gate .. 6 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Dumbarton, (Br.,) Briard, Pictou, W. Moore; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Escort, Whitman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Alta Vela, (Br.,) Thompson, Newark, J. F. Whitney & Co.; T. B. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Locke, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Echo, (Br.,) Scott, Havana, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Emily Corinth, (Br.,) Adams, Sydney, C. B., Henry & Parker.

Schooners Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Jesse Jones, (Br.,) Mardenborough, St. Kitt's, W. L. Jones & Lough; America, Reynolds, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson; Windward, Ellis, Elizabethport, Walsh, Field & Way; Julia Ann, Wells, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Mary Shields, Wendt, Boston, Stranahan & Ferguson; W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; M. C. Moseby, Urann, Brunswick, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Wm. Gray, Clarke, Bridgeport, J. & N. Briggs; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloops Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New-London, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg July 15, via Southampton 17th. with mdse. and 686 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall July 20, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Wavelet, (of Barbados,) Griffith, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Pendergast Bros. Had heavy weather in the Gulf, and light winds and fine weather since. Sld. in co. with brig Callao, for Boston.

Bark Lincoln, (of Bath,) Trott, Bremen, 48 ds. with mdse. to Funch, Mincke & Wendt. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage. July 21, lat. 43, lon. 58, spoke bark Signal, from Cadiz for Gloucester, Mass., 28 days out.

Bark Eliza Barss, Steel, of and from Bermuda, 5 days, in ballast, and 5 passengers to J. N. Harvey. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Union Star, (Br.,) Ingraham, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Tyrone, (Br.) Layton, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Ray, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Dorchester.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Barbados,) Webster, Para 18 ds., with rubber and 6 passengers to J. Bishop & Co.

Schr. Frederick Reed, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. P. King, Slivens, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Guiding Star, Merrian, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Ann, Abbott, Franklin, Me., with lumber to D. C. & C. V. King.

Schr. Commeros, (wrecking,) from wreck at Eaton's Neck.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Lawrence, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Fisher, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Emily Hilliard, Trimble, Elizabethport, for Lanesville.

Schr. Fannie Hazzard, Mayo. Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Enterprise, Davis, Elizabethport, for Riverhead, L. I.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Adrianne, Eastman, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to A. Sampson & Son.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Reese, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rappahannock, Cowan, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. James Diverty, Cornell, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Vandervoort, Boker, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Blizzard, New-London.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Hartford.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, Boston.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Bush, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Poenix, Johnson, Hartford.

Schr. Watchman, Dougherty, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Dorchester.

Schr. J. Magee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Corrine, Cheeny, Providence.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Pawtucket, for Baltimore.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura White, Cuff, Cow Bay.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Penfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Quickstep, Wilsey, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.

Schr. Lodwick Bill, Ely, Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Mills, Murray, Cow Bay.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. David Pearsall, Golder, Greenwich.

Schr. D. Currie, Reed, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Wright, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Samuel Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Pawnee, Weaver, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Helen Mar, Boyd, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Harriet E. Chave, Brown, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Clara Post, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Nathl. Helmes, Northup, Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Allard, New-Haven.

Schr. Estelle, Ward, Providence.

Schr. Annie, Brydenburg, Roslyn.

Schr. Erastus Brainerd, Wells, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Aldich, Saunders, Connecticut River.

Schr. Sarah A. Thompson, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Curtiss, Fox, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Atwood, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Champion, Clark, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Rival, Morrell, Newburg, for Stamford.

Schr. Railroad, Ross, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Surf, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elm City, Bradley, Newburg, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Mapes, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Annandale, Golby, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Dayton, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Maine, Braydon, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, moderate S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Java, for Liverpool; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington. Ships Reunion, for San Francisco; Therese, for London.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 29—Sld. steamship Monterey, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29—Arr. bark Paladin, from Buenos Ayres for orders.

Sld. coast surveying steamer Bibb, for Hatteras.

FATHER POINT, Canada, July 29—The steamship St. Andrew has arrived.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 27—Sld. all the vessels before reported except the brigs George W. Chase, Essex, John Byers, and the schr. White Sea.

Arr. schrs. Annie V. Bergen, Philadelphia, for Boston, and sailed; Maggie Cummings, Cohasset, for New-York; Christopher Loeser, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Ira Bliss, Marlborough, for Hudson; Rebecca Knight, Philadelphia, for Boston; E. J. Herety, do. for do.; W. A. Dearborn, do. for do.; C. B. Wood, do. for do.; R. & S. Corson, do. for do.; brigs George E. Dale, New-York, for Boston; Aquidneck, Cienfuegos 26 ds. for Boston; James, (Br.,) Mayaguez, for Boston, 32 days.

July 28—Arr. schrs. Lewis Chester, Boston, for Fall River; John S. Moulton, Calais, for New-York; T. W. White, Boston, for Richmond; Marietta Tilton, Salem, for Philadelphia; Trade Wind, Boston, for Baltimore; Warrenton, Ellsworth, for Philadelphia; J. Pritmore, do. for New-York; Ella, Rockland, for Alexandria; S. H. Sharp, Boston, for Philadelphia; E. Richardson, Machias, for New-York; M. M. Pate, Machias, for Baltimore; Josiah White, Philadelphia, for Boston; Jas. L. Whiteley, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28—Sld. ships Lawrence, for New-York; Commodore, for Sydney; Reward, for McKean's Island.

The U. S. steamer Resaca, from Mazatlan, by the way of Lapaz, and the opposition steamer from Panama, arrived this morning. The Resaca brings $132,000 in treasure.

SAVANNAH, July 29—Arr. schr. Eva N. Johnson, from New-York; steamships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; San Jacinto, from New-York.

Cld. schr. S. J. Baker, for Baltimore; brig Mary Cobb, for Aspinwall.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29—Arr. steamships Fairbanks and W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, July 29.—The steamer Norman, from Boston for Philadelphia, which was ashore in Vineyard Sound, got off last night without damage, and proceeded on her way.

The bark Prairie Bird, from Mobile for Liverpool, put into Newport, R. I., on the 28th inst., with the body of the mate, who died of fever.

Spoken, &c.

J. Brown—barkantine, from Portland for Matanzas, July 6, lat. 30 41.

George S. Phillips—wh. schr., of Provincetown, with 200 bbls. oil, July 9, lat. 31, lon. 13.

Montrose—schr., hence for Mobile, 3 ds. out, July 28, lat. 38, lon. 74 10.

Mary & Louisa—bark, from Cienfuegos for New-York, July 26, lat. 38 20, lon. 74 25.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 20th, bark Hunter, Lee, Baltimore.

Sld July 18, bark Commerce, Meicher, Swan Island; 20th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York.

At Para, July 10, schr. Gersh Bancker, for New-York, to sail July 11; yacht Challenge, for do. in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—The steamship City of Boston, from New-York July 18, and the Tripoli, from New-York July 16, arrived at this port yesterday, on the way to Liverpool.

IMMENSELY ATTRACTIVE.

FULL OF CHARACTER.

OUT TO-DAY,

DALY'S GREAT STORY,

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

IN THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

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AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 457, July 29, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 457.

36, 48, 60, 51, 68, 20, 69, 57, 53, 39, 33.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 458, July 29, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 458.

57, 76, 26, 17, 21, 14, 23, 46, 56, 16, 74, 45, 13, 59.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 509, July 29, 1868.

56, 19, 55, 71, 15, 54, 41, 43, 60, 37, 63.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 510, July 29, 1868.

17, 8, 27, 42, 84, 41, 4, 50, 12, 15, 33, 22, 73, 28.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker, and Broker, No. 260 Broadway and No. 156 Fulton-st.